THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A MAP OF INDIA.
Corrected up to March 1889.
OMBAY:
Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.
PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,695—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, AUGUST 15, 1889.

CUTLER, PALMER'S WHISKIES.
OLD, MATURE AND EXCELLENT.
Note the names, and try one or other of the brands.
Prices from
Old Vatted Glenlivet and Special Reserve.. "Heart Bottle Whisky"—Scotch ... ... "Napier Johnstone"—Square Bottle ... 'Glentromie'... ... ... "Cutler, Palmer's Finest Irish" ... ... } Rs. 21 to Rs. 29-12 per doz. bottle.
Examine cork, label, and capsule—of all Retailers.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Tuesday. 1889.
BL PEKIN	3929	600	P. Harris	20th Aug
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	27th ,,
BL THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	3rd Sept.
† ASSAM	3038	500	C. Gadd	10th ,,
				Friday.
BL GANGES	4206	800	T. J. Alderton	20th Sept.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	27th ,,
BL ORIENTAL	5500	1000	E. Stewart	4th Oct.
† ASSAM	3038	500	C. Gadd	11th ,,
BL CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	18th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	25th ,,
BL PENINSULAR	5500	1000	J Orman	1st Nov.

The steamers marked B L proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.
Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.
A steam-barge leaves the Company's Dockyard at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.
Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Maragon, before 10 a.m. on the day of sailing.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	1889. On or about
CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	15th Aug.
SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester.	29th ,,
PESHAWUR	3927	600	L. H. Moule	12th Sept.
MALWA	2970	500	G. W. H. Browne	26th ,,
COROMANDEL	4499	800	I. Reeves	10th Oct.
KAISER-I-HIND	4008	700	W. Atkinson	24th ,,
THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	7th Nov.

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.
For further particulars, apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 5th August 1889.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES, and from GENOA on dates given below:—
FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE:

Steamers.	Tons. H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
MANILLA	5,000 800	20th Aug.	20th Sept.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000 800	10th Sept.	10th Oct.
SINGAPORE	5,000 800	1st Oct.	1st Nov.
D. BALDUINO	5,000 800	20th Oct.	20th Nov.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.
European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of food, case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail
BISAGNO	On the 9th September 1889.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Aug. 9, 1889.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX (new)	F. Egger	4,600	650	5th Sept.
POSEIDON	P. Kossovich	4,200	600	5th Oct.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 1[illegible]

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 22nd and BRINDISI on the 24th of each month.
Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAMER TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
ORIEN	B. Vidos	3,500	550	10th Sept.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowa, Suakin, Jeddah, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
AMPHITRITE	L. Lemesich	4,200	600	14th Sept.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to
J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 14th Aug. 1889.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	To sail.
ARMENIA	Geo Read	3,095	7th Sept.
PERSIA	Hutchison	3,547	20th ,,

THE above steamers will sail as above. Carry a Surgeon and Stewardess and have every comfort for first class passengers. All the state rooms are on the upper deck.
For further particulars apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 12th Aug. 1889. Agents.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

THE Splendid Passenger Steamer "CLAN SINCLAIR" will SAIL for LIVERPOOL DIRECT, on or about the 22nd August.
The Saloons and State Rooms are all on the upper deck and are fitted with every requisite for comfort. Separate Music and Smoking Rooms. Surgeon and Stewardess carried. For particulars as to rates of passages, &c., apply to
FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.
Forbes Street, Bombay, August 7, 1889.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
WERNETH HALL	J. Wilcox	4,100	500	5th Aug
WORSLEY HALL	J. Verril	3,500	400	17th Aug

These Steamers have good accommodation for a limited number of passengers at moderate rates, but carry no Surgeon and Stewardess.
For further particulars apply to
EDWARD BATES AND CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 19th July 1889.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS.

PASSAGES BOOKED by P. and O. and all other steamers without charge for commission. A pamphlet giving rates and full particulars forwarded on application. Grindlay's Handbook for Travellers may also be had free.
GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 21st August, at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.
S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, at 11 a.m. on 18th August, after arrival of Outward English Mail, transferring Persian Gulf Mails and Passengers on arrival at Kurrachee to the Gulf steamer.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.
S. S. "CHINDWARA," 1,983 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 15th August, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.
THE S. S. "JAVA," 1,465 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 5th September, at 3 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.
S. S. "KANGRA," 1,978 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 28th August.

FOR MARMAGAO DIRECT.
THE S. S. "BUSHEER," 862 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 17th August.

FOR RANGOON.
THE S. S. "CHUPRA," 1,914 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 15th August.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 14th August, 1889. Agents.

COOK'S TRAVELLING AGENCY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any part of India by any route across the Continent, and to all parts of the Globe. Reductions to Family Parties and Missionaries.
Interpreters meet Steamers at all Chief Continental Ports.
Through Booking *via* Japan, America, Australia, &c.
Pamphlet and full particulars post free.

THOMAS COOK AND SON,
RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.
Calcutta: 11, Old Court-House Street.

THE MACIVOR LINE S. S. "CUBA" has ARRIVED from LIVERPOOL and GLASGOW *via* KURRACHEE with a General Cargo and is DISCHARGING in the VICTORIA DOCK.
CONSIGNEES are REQUESTED to PRESENT their BILLS of LADING for our countersignature and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay. Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats at Steamer's option, at their risk and expense.
The Company's Surveyor will attend every morning to survey damages, and all claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the landing sheds. After removal from the landing sheds, the Steamer will not be RESPONSIBLE for any damage whatever. All Claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.
KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Bombay, Aug. 10, 1889. Agents.

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SUPERFINE VIOLET POWDER.
A combination of Farinaceous and Vegetable Ingredients, scented with agreeable and attractive Perfumes.
It is perfectly innocuous to the most delicate skin, well adapted as an absorbent Powder for
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and guaranteed to be
Free from Arsenic or other injurious matter.

	Cash.
Small-size Tin	Rs. 0 10
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TREACHER COMPANY, Ld.
Pharmacists and Dispensing Chemists,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SUPARI
OR
BETEL-NUT TOOTH-PASTE.
AN elegant and efficient PREPARATION, made from the fresh BETEL-NUT. Combining all the essentials of a good DENTIFRICE, it cleanses and preserves the teeth, strengthens the gums, and imparts a delightful freshness to the mouth and fragrance to the breath.
Per jar, suitable for the toilet table, Re. 1-4.
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
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AS Domestic Safeguards, especially in households beyond the reach of prompt medical aid, the experience of a long series of years has proved the superiority of the following remedies:—
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(Astringent, Anodyne, and Anti-Spasmodic.)
In all stages of the above diseases has been found invaluable.
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CHOLERA TINCTURE.
A safe remedy in a highly concentrated and portable from.
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INDIAN BAEL PREPARATIONS.

FLUID EXTRACT.	PRESERVE.
Bottles, Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8	Jars, Re. 1-4 cash.

DR. LEITH'S
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As prepared by TREACHER and Co. (Limited), according to Dr. Leith's Original Prescriptions. Full Directions in English, Marathi, and Guzerathi on each bottle.
In bottles, with opium, Re. 1-4 and Rs. 2-4.
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CHOLERA BELTS.

	Rs. a.
Gents' Fine White ..... each from	2 4
,, Superfine Scarlet ... ,,	3 4
Ladies' Fine White ..... each	2 0
,, Superfine Scarlet ..... ,,	3 0

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BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CLARKE'S PATENT PYRAMID NIGHT LIGHTS.
CLARKE'S PATENT FAIRY LIGHTS.
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CHEMISTS.

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THIS Department of the Company's business is under the special care of a thoroughly QUALIFIED PHARMACIST (by examination) of great experience, both in London and Provincial Houses; the dispensing of Prescriptions and the Preparation of Medicines are carried on under his immediate supervision.
The Company have in their service a very large staff of English Chemists of extensive and varied experience, qualified in London by examination.
All Drugs and Chemicals, before being taken into stock, undergo a careful analysis so as to fully ascertain their quality and purity.

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The attention of Medical Men and Dispensaries, &c., is called to the extensive range of our stock in this Department. New Instruments of every kind are constantly being added. Agents for Messrs. ARNOLD SONS, Surgical Instrument Makers to Her Majesty's Government.

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PER S. S. "CLYDE."

	Rs.	A.	
Ladies, Real Russia, Oxford Shoes, 1st quality	11	8	per pair.
,, ,, ,, Court Shoes, ,,	8	0	,,
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,, ,, Court ,, ,,	7	8	,,
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,, Brown Calf Oxford, Shoes	10	8	,,
,, ,, Court ,,	6	8	,,
,, Tan Suede Court Shoes	6	8	,,
,, Slate ,, ,,	6	8	,,
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,, Satin Court Shoes, White, Cream, Blue, Pink, Brown and Black ... from	9	0	,,
,, ,, ,, beaded Toes ... from Rs. 10-8 to	11	8	,,
Children's Black Morrocco Oxford Shoes soft and durable ... from Rs.	4-8 to	7	0 ,,
Children's Tan Strap Shoes ... from Rs.	2-8 to	4	8 ,,

BADHAM, PILE AND CO., LD.,
BOMBAY, POONA & SECUNDERABAD.

FOR SALE, WINCHESTER REPEATING RIFLES.

450 Bore Sporting, 9 Shots	Rs. 100.
500 ,, Express, 5 Do.	Rs. 150.; plain quality, Rs. 110.
450 ,, Single Express (taking 125 grains powder)	Rs. 65.
500 ,, Do.	Rs. 65.

AMMUNITION AND RE-LOADING TOOLS FOR ABOVE KEPT IN STOCK.
Apply to
KING, KING & CO., BOMBAY.

IRON FRAME PIANOFORTES.

NEWEST AND HANDSOMEST DESIGNS.
BRILLIANT IN TONE.
LIGHT AND ELASTIC TOUCH.
SOLID IN CONSTRUCTION.
EXCELLENT FINISH.
AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

INSPECTION AND COMPARISON INVITED.
ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION.
SOUNDY & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

SOUNDY & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

WE have pleasure in calling particular attention to our new MEDICAL products, which in Europe and America have already obtained a lasting place in Therapy, and are acknowledged by all authorities as of the utmost importance in Pharmacy.

"SULPHONAL-BAYER."

The New Hypnotic, free from all after effects, causing a quiet, refreshing sleep and not acting narcotically.

$C_7 H_{16} S_2 O_4$

"PHENACETIN-BAYER."

The new Ant ipyretic and Antineuralgic. A most valuable remedy against Fever, Headache, Whooping Cough, Joint Rheumatism, Sunstroke, etc., etc.

$C_6 H_4 \begin{cases} NH.CH_3CO \\ OC_2H_5 \end{cases}$

Both products can be obtained in original packing in 1 oz. and ½ oz. bottles from Messrs. KEMP and Co., Ld.; Messrs. TREACHER and Co., Ld.; Messrs. PHILLIPS and Co., Ld.; Messrs. THOMSON and TAYLOR, or of any wholesale druggist.

Pamphlets will shortly arrive and will be posted to all Physicians and Surgeons.

FARBENFABRIKEN VORMALS FRIEDR. BAYER & Co.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE,
THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary aching of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.
CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.
CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.
CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.
CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.
From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. "Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists."
CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13 1864.
Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.
CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy and Imitation. Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Russell Stree Bloomsbury London.

MARCKS & COMPANY. LD.
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CHRONOMETERS. New and second-hand, by the best makers, in perfect condition, kept on hand, either for sale or hire. Chronometers most accurately rated.
CLOCKS. Hall, Library, Bracket, Table, Office, Guard-Room, Engine-Room, School, Carriage Decorative, Durbar, Tower, and Miniature Timepieces.
WATCHES. Complicated Repeaters, Chronographs, Clock, Calender and Eight-Day, in gold and silver cases. Plain gold and silver of the highest finish guaranteed, maximum variation 1 minute per month. An immense stock of silver and metal watches to satisfy the most fastidious and exacting for correct timekeepers. Ladies' Watches in enamelled or plain gold and silver cases, fanciful conceits, or disguises in gems.
ALBERTS. A large assortment of favourite patterns for Gentlemen and Ladies. We have a great many new and pretty lapped patterns, in gold and silver.
BRELOQUES. Button Hooks, whistles, compasses, seals, pencil cases, cigarette holders, penknives, coins, &c., designed in a hundred fanciful ways but more or less useful, in gold and silver.
RINGS. An inexhaustible variety of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gem Rings of combined Gems. Any kind of finger rings not in stock manufactured on the premises at the shortest notice. SIGNET Guard Keeper and Wedding Rings in a variety of designs, Monograms, Coat-of-arms, Crest, Masonic or other devices, cut on stone or Gold in best style.
BRACELETS. A wide field for selection, from the massive gold bands to the diminutive Porte Bonheur, set with pearls, diamonds and other gems.
EARRINGS. A large variety for choice, set with pearls, pink coral, turquoise or diamonds, hooked, screwed as in *boutons*, or pendant.
BROOCHES. Pretty fancies, both jewelled and plain. The Fichu are light, delicate, and playful variations on the homely theme of the pin, a long succession of quaint adaptations from which an acceptable present can be selected of any value.
DEMI SUITS. Brooch and earrings, or pendant and earrings, in plain gold or gemmed with diamonds, pearls, rubies, &c., or in combination.
NECKCHAINS. A wide range for choice in the selection of these useful ornaments from the light thread of chain for suspending a small locket to the handsome broad Collarettes, which forms a complete ornament in itself.
LOCKETS. Plain gold, ornamented or gemmed with single gems or set *pave*, that is diamonds crusted all over.
SCARF PINS. A most varied assortment, plain, gold or gemmed, horse shoes, spiders swallows, star whips, and a number of sporting ideas.
STUDS. Links and Solitaires, plain or ornamented fancy patterns, gemmed or un-gemmed. Single Dress studs in diamonds, rubies or pearls, convertible also as scarf pin, stud or ring.
SILVER ELECTRO-PLATE. Jewellery, Bracelets, Bangles, Necklaces, Brooches, &c. The supply was never so varied and beautiful. Extensive additions have recently been made to our Stock of Electro-Plated Ware. In offering it to the Indian public, we have the fullest assurance that they will fully satisfy all the requirements of utility as well as of taste.
CYCLES. Sole Agents in Bombay for the "Rover Safety" Bicycle and Tricycle and the "Roamer" Tricycle. The fastest and finest machines ever built.
REPAIRS to chronometers, clocks, watches, musical boxes, and all mechanical appliances, carefully and accurately attended to by Europeans. Repairs to Jewellery and Spectacles carried out with promptness and despatch.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

GWILYM EVAN'S QUININE BITTERS.
IMPORTANT TO ALL.

IT IS generally admitted that the climate of India is trying to all constitutions and we have much pleasure in calling attention to one of the simplest, yet most effectual, preparations yet dispensed. We refer to

GWILYM EVAN'S QUININE BITTERS.

THIS preparation has been before the public for many years and has steadily gained in popular favour. These Bitters contain a suitable quantity of Quinine in each dose, combined with the active principles of other well-known medicinal plants, viz., Gentian, Lavender, Dandelion, Sarsaparilla, Saffron, and Dandelion, mixed scientifically and in happy proportions, thereby forming a Tonic Bitter *positively unrivalled*.
The QUININE are not recommended to cure "all ills that flesh is heir to," but they are strongly recommended as a bracing, invigorating, and agreeable "pick-me-up."
The QUININE BITTERS give tone.
QUININE BITTERS strengthen the system.
QUININE BITTERS improve the appetite and make a man feel that he has nerves of steel.
QUININE BITTERS give new heart and "go" to all who have lost strength and spirit through long illness, such as fevers or constant residence in hot countries.
QUININE BITTERS revive the spirits, and as such are recommended to people who wish to avoid or abstain from intoxicants.
QUININE BITTERS steady the nerves, as patients who have suffered from sleeplessness arising from over-exertion and anxiety frequently testify.
QUININE BITTERS reduce the temperature, and consequently reduce thirst, and are a specific against fevers.
QUININE BITTERS are purely vegetable, and are suitable to all ages, from the infant to the adult, and are peculiarly adapted to delicate females.
Ladies compelled to live in hot climates like India cannot readily conceive the benefits derivable from this preparation.
The great secret of the success of GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS is that many people who dare not take *Quinine* can take it in its present combination with other medicinal plants without producing headache or other unpleasantness.
QUININE BITTERS are confidently recommended to Clergymen, Officers, Civil Servants, Lawyers, Merchants, and Professional Men generally who have to devote themselves to Study and Brain Work. To Clerks, Shop Assistants, Sempstresses, and all who Work Long Hours in Close Rooms.

TO THE SOLDIERS OF THE FIELD,
TO THE SAILORS OF THE DEEP,
TO THE SHEPHERDS OF THE BUSH,
WE STRONGLY RECOMMEND THEM;
They give
STRENGTH TO THE WEAK,
HEALTH TO THE SICK,
and
ENJOYMENT IN LIFE TO ALL.

"QUININE BITTERS"—NOTHING MORE.

Once upon a midnight dreary, ill in bed quite weak and weary,
With sleeplessness, lone spirits, and indigestion sore;
While I strove in vain at napping, suddenly there came a tapping,
As of some one gently rapping—rapping at my chamber door!
"It's Doctor Draughts, I muttered, "tapping at my chamber door."
'T was the Doctor, nothing more.
Oh! distinctly I remember; it was in the bleak December,
And in every single member of my body pains I bore;
Eagerly I wished the morrow—vainly had I sought to borrow
From drugs surcease of sorrow—sorrow for my pains.
And I asked if I should ever be as healthy as before:
Quoth the Doctor—"Never more!"
"Your chest is bad, that's certain; your neuralgia's always hurting.
And your liver is so sluggish that life's to you a bore;
And your heart's so bad at beating that in vain you're sleep entreating.
While from weakness even now you perspire from every pore"—
But, Doctor, when shall I be fit to pass the threshold of my door?
Quoth the Doctor—"Never more!"
Presently my soul grew stronger; hesitating then no longer:
"Nurse, send for GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS, implore!"
And the fact is, after tapping one bottle I was napping
In the sweet refreshing napping I had known in days of yore;
And with neuralgia, palpitation, indigestion, and bronchitis,
I was troubled never more!
Now, to all within my hearing, who are now these ailments fearing,
I will give the good advice I received myself before;
See that Evans' stamp's unbroken, and the bottle bears the token
Of "GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS," so well known and praised of yore.
Merely this, and nothing more.

FRAUDULENT COUNTERFEITS.

WE are particularly anxious to caution the public against the attempts of some members of the trade to pass substitutes or even counterfeits of our preparation. Ask plainly for GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS, and see that the name GWILYM EVANS is on label, capsule, and bottle. Every bottle sent out of the laboratory is prepared according to his recipe and under his direct management. Sold in bottles at Re. 1 and Rs. 2 by all chemists and native dealers in patent medicines.
N.B.—Every bottle is capsuled and each capsule bears the words "GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS."

SPECIAL AGENTS:—
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Messrs. HEERALAL MOOLJEE, HURJEE MOOLJEE F. S. MADON, J. BROTHERS (Market.)
Any persons desiring to see a list of *bona fide* testimonials will receive copy on application to any of the Chemists and Druggists in Bombay.
Reference for the above can be made to
MR. NARSILAL DAMODERDAS MAPARA,
No. 7, 3rd BHOIWADA, BOMBAY.
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PURE COLD-DRAWN MEDICINAL CASTOR OIL in quart bottles, any quantity available.

Price per doz.	Rs. 6.
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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s. s. "CLAN BUCHANAN," arrived from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our countersignature and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the Prince's Dock.

The Steamer's Surveyor, Captain CLARK, will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the landing sheds.

After removal from the landing sheds the Steamer will not be RESPONSIBLE for any damage whatever.

All CLAIMS must be presented for settlement within a FORTNIGHT of the Steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be ENTERTAINED.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 13th August, 1889.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 19th instant, that day being a public holiday under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

W. FRASER,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 13th August 1889.

THE FRENCH PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 50 per share, free of Income Tax, for the year ended 30th June 1889, has been declared payable on and after THURSDAY, the 15th instant, to registered Shareholders on 30th June 1889.

BOOTH & Co.,
Managers.

Bombay, 14th August 1889.

WANTED.

A MANAGER for the Central Provinces Swadeshi Spinning, Weaving, and Manufacturing Company, Limited, established at Nagpur.

He must be a first class Civil and Mechanical Engineer and possess experience in Mill building and setting up of Machinery, &c. Salary Rs. 300 per month, rising to Rs. 500. Further particulars on requisition. Apply at once with testimonials to

BAPURAO DADA, Pleader,
Secretary and Manager of the Central Provinces Swadeshi Spinning, Weaving, and Manufacturing Company Limited, Nagpur.

Dated 7th August 1889.

CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART,
37, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay.
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SPECIAL QUOTATION TO MERCHANTS.

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BENN, ASHLEY, & Co., Agents.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 1803.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,200,000
PAID-UP.....£ 300,000
TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS over.....£1,600,000

POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE upon Houses, Mills, and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandise in Bombay and up-country issued, on behalf of the above Company at most favourable rates, by the Undersigned, from whom all particulars may be obtained.

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A SMALL Consignment of CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's Patent), complete with ink, roller, inking board, pencil, and a supply of prepared paper, in case. Size of slab: 8½ inches by 6 inches.

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REMINGTON'S BUILDINGS, FORT, BOMBAY.
BOOK DEPARTMENT.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS received on the 13th August 1889 FOR SALE and CIRCULATION.

	High Price. Rs. a.	Low Price. Rs. a.
BIOGRAPHY.		
Father Damien; by Edward Clifford ...	1 14	1 10
Jane Austen (Eminent Women Series); by Mrs. Charles Malden	2 10	2 4
Life and Work of Emin Pasha in Equatorial Africa; by Rev. H. W. Little.....	1 14	1 10
CATHOLIC.		
Plain Reason for joining the Church of Rome; by Rev. Luke Rivington, Magd. College	2 4	2 4
FICTION.		
Anne Hereford; by Mrs. Henry Wood	2 10	2 4
Basi Bazoum; or A Strange Detective; by C. Mathew	2 0 12	0 10
Captain Trafalgar; by Andre Laurie ...	1 8	1 4
Egypt under Ismail; A Romance of History; by Carlisle McCoan.....	5 10	4 12
Feet of Clay; by Amelia E. Barr.....	2 10	2 4
Phantom City; by William Westall.....	1 8	1 4
Recoiling Vengeance; by Frank Barrett	2 10	2 4
Stray Pearls; by C. M. Yonge.....	2 10	2 4
This Mortal Coil; by Grant Allen	2 10	2 4
Vaia's Lord; by Jean Middlemass.....	1 8	1 4
HISTORY.		
Hansa Towns (Story of the Nations); by Helen Zimmern.....	3 12	3 2
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Century of Revolution; by W. S. Lilly...	9 0	7 8
French and English; by P. G. Hamerton	2 4	1 14
Gospel of the Resurrection; by Brooke Foss Westcott, D.D., D.C.L.	2 4	1 14
Intellectual Life; by F. G. Hamerton ...	2 4	1 14
Modern Views of Electricity; by Oliver J. Lodge, D. Sc., LL.D., F.R.S.....	4 14	4 2
Routledge's Illustrated Dictionary with an Appendix; by J. H. Murray.....	0 12	0 10
Stage Land, Curious Habits and Customs of its Inhabitants described; by J. K. Jerome, drawn by J. Bernard Partridge	2 10	2 4
Sunday, its Origin, History, and Present Obligation; by J. A. Hessey, D. C. L.	5 10	4 12
POETRY.		
Song of the Bell and other Poems; by Sir Theodore Martin, K.C.B.....	5 10	4 12

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Containing Useful Information,—Official Directory, Mercantile Firms,—Steam Navigation Companies,—Harbour Steam Ferries,—Boat Fares, Bombay Harbour,—Tramway Fares,—Foreign Parcel Post, &c.,—Foreign Money and Exchange Tables,—Street Office Directory,—Bombay Medical Union,—Public Offices and Institutions,—Municipality,—Distribution of the Bombay Army, &c., &c., &c.

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PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE KARACHI AUTUMN SKY MEETING will take place on the 10th and 12th of October.

Prospectus on application to Honorary Secretary.

NOTICE.

THE Public are hereby informed that HIS HIGHNESS the JAM SAHEB wishes to FARM his PEARL FISHERY in the Gulf of Kutch. Persons desirous of bidding for the same should apply to the Undersigned before the 1st of September 1889.

Particulars will be given on applying to the undersigned.

MAGANLAL BAPUBHAI,
Diwan of Jamnagar.

Jamnagar, 5th August 1889.

THE BOMBAY WOOLLEN MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

THE above Company is now prepared to SUPPLY BLANKETS, SERGES, BROADCLOTHS, and other WOOLLEN GOODS, in all colours and dimensions.

Samples and prices on application to the undersigned.

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THE RATE of INTEREST allowed on deposits fixed for one year is to-day INCREASED from 4½ per cent. per annum to 5 per cent. per annum.

By order of the Court of Directors,

J. C. BERGENDAHL,
Agent.

Bombay, 1st June 1889.

ESTATE OF THE LATE CAPTAIN G. F. A. GAVIN, 6TH BOMBAY CAVALRY.

ALL persons having claims against or indebted to the Estate of Captain GEORGE FITZAUSTIN GAVIN, 6th Bombay Cavalry, who died at Quetta on the 7th August 1889, are requested to communicate with the Undersigned before the 7th September 1889, after which date no claims will be admitted.

C. A. DE N. LUCAS, Major,
6th Bombay Cavalry,
President, Committee of Adjustment.

Jacobabad, 9th August, 1889.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act, 1882, and in the matter of the CO-OPERATIVE STORES, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that at an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company, held at the Registered office of the Company, No. 11, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 26th July 1889, the following Special Resolutions were passed, and at a subsequent Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company, held at the same place, on MONDAY, the 12th August 1889, the said Resolutions were duly confirmed—

1. "That the Company be wound up voluntarily under the provisions of the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882."
2. "That Mr. E. R. Freeborn be appointed Liquidator at a remuneration of 2½ per cent. on receipts, and that the Liquidator be authorised to dispose of the business as a going concern or otherwise, as he may deem most advantageous to the Company."

E. FREEBORN,
Chairman.

Bombay, 13th August 1889.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act 1882, and in the matter of "the CO-OPERATIVE STORES" LIMITED, in Liquidation.

SEALED TENDERS are invited up to 12 noon of SATURDAY, 17th August 1889, for the PURCHASE of the COMPANY'S BUSINESS as a going concern. For form of tender and conditions apply at the Registered office of the Company, No. 11, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

E. FREEBORN,
Sole Liquidator.

Bombay, 13th August 1889.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.
(Including Mysore State Railway.)
NOTICE.

THE LINE between BIRUR and GUBBI will be OPENED for TRAFFIC of all kinds on MONDAY, 12th August 1889.

The opening of this link completes the through line between Mysore and Poona, and provides a new and shorter route between these and many other places.

Particulars of the Train Service are given below.

BANGALORE TO POONA. Miles from Bangalore	Stations	Time	POONA TO BANGALORE. Miles from Poona	Stations	Time
		A. M.			P. M.
...	Bangalore ..... d	8 0	...	Poona ..... d	8 35
291½	Hubli, 2nd day ..a	9 5			A. M.
		P. M.	244½	Belgaum, 2nd day..d	11 23
326½	Gadag, 2nd day..a	9 27			P. M.
		A. M.	321	Dharwar, 2nd day..d	5 10
420½	Bellary, 3rd day..a	4 57	462½	Bellary ..... d	9 0
304	Dharwar 2nd day	10 20			A. M.
		P. M.	369½	Gadag ..... d	6 25
380½	Belgaum 2nd day	3 38			P. M.
		A. M.	333½	Hubli, 2nd day ..... d	6 25
					P. M.
625	Poona 3rd day ..a	7 41	625	Bangalore, 3rd day..a	6 30

Fares between Bangalore and Poona.

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 39 1 0	Rs. 19 9 0	Rs. 8 2 9

Further particulars can be obtained on application to Station Masters, District Traffic Officers at Poona, Hubli, Gadag, and Bangalore and at the office of the undersigned.

JAS. CRAIK,
Traffic Manager.

Traffic Manager's Office, Dharwar, 10th Aug. 1889.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Chief Commissariat Officer, Poona, on 19th August next, up to 1-30 p.m. (Madras time), for contract for the supply of hay as noted below to the Commissariat Department at Poona, for one and three years, commencing from 1st January 1890:—

Forms of Tenders and Schedules and all further particulars can be obtained on application at the above Offices.

Class A.—For three years, portion of the hay to be baled, one-third of the estimated quantity to be supplied in bales for the first year and two-thirds during each of the subsequent two years.

Class B.—For one year under the existing system of contract.

H. CLOWES, Lieutenant,
For Commissary-General.

Commissary-General's Office, Poona, 18th July 1889.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that SEALED TENDERS will be received on 19th August 1889 by the Chief Commissariat Officers at Bombay and Karachi up to 1 p.m. (local time), and by the other Chief and Executive Commissariat Officers up to 1-30 p.m. (Madras time) for contracts for the supply of hay to the Commissariat Department at those stations for the calendar year 1890. The contract at Karachi will be for the official year 1890-91.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules and all further particulars can be obtained on application at the above Offices.

Bombay	Under Classes, B, D, and E 1. of Schedule No.
Ahmednugger	
Ahmedabad	
Deesa for Abu and Abu Road station.	
Deolali and Bombay for Deolali	
Karachi	

H. CLOWES, Lieut.,
For Commissary-General.

Commissary-General's Office, Poona, 18th July, 1889.

FANCY STATIONERY.
The Bombay Gazette Office
16, ESPLANADE, ALBERT BUILDINGS.

	Rs. a.
Canvas Note and Envelopes, A quality ..... per packet	1 4
" " " B " "	1 0
Calico Note and Envelopes..... "	0 12
Brown Holland Note and Envelopes "	0 12
Do. do. Grey Calico..... "	1 4
Do. do. Correspondence Cards.....	0 12
Grey Calico Correspondence Cards.....	0 12
Floral Note and Envelopes .....per packet	0 12
Botanic Note and Envelopes	0 12
Autumn Leaves.....	0 12
Ivy Correspondence	1 8
Swallow	1 0
"Just a few Words" Correspondence.....	0 12
Assorted	0 12
Primrose, Bouquet.....per packet	0 12
Times Correspondence ..... "	0 12
Royal Nursery Correspondence ..... "	0 12
4 O'Clock Correspondence ..... "	0 12
Cinderella	0 12
Canvas Shell	0 12
Coin and Frog, assorted	0 12
Parcel Post Cabinet .....each	2 4
Revolving Cabinet..... "	5 0
Fascination Cabinet ..... "	6 0
Saratoga Cabinet	3 0
Three Volume Cabinet.....	4 0
C-24 Cabinet .....each	3 0
British Lion and Note and Envelopes per packet	0 12
Old Saxon Correspondence ..... "	0 12
Assorted Superfine and Super Vellum Correspondence	0 12
Imperial Linen Bank Note .....per packet	0 12
Athole and Warwick's Note and Envelopes..... "	0 12
Extra Fine Vellum Par and Sil Society, assorted	0 12

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TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to

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POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premiums for 1862	£300,690
1825	£988,156
1886	£955,039

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NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods ADULTS, and Children on VERY favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £3,257,609

GROWTHS OF FUNDS.

1871.....	£2,196,972	8	1881.....	£4,673,299	5 1
1876.....	£3,192,950	1 4	1886.....	£5,672 040	17 8

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
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ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

PUBLIC ATTENTION is specially invited to the following NEW and MOST ADVANTAGEOUS METHOD of ASSURANCE under the

TREBLE BENEFIT
ENDOWMENT POLICIES

NOW issued by this Company, which provides for a Payment to the Assured himself on attaining a specified age; or he can purchase a Pension, if he so desires, for the rest of life; or the Sum Assured is payable to his Representative at the previous death of the Assured, thus comprising in one contract the TREBLE BENEFIT of an Endowment, a Pension payable during life, or as a Family Provision payable at Death.

ENQUIRY-FORM
AS TO THE COST OF

A Sum to be received at a specified age

(or at Death, if previous),

with the ALTERNATIVE of

A Pension for Life after that age.

The undersigned having been Born on the Day of _____ 18__ what would be the Annual Payment to secure Rs. _____ to be Paid when he is aged 50,* or at his death, if sooner?

Also, what Yearly Pension for the rest of Life may be obtained at the latter age, if then desired, in exchange for the above sum?

Name _____
Address _____
Occupation _____
188

Full Particulars on Application, and Forms of Proposal for effecting Assurances may be had from—

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary,
Albert Building, Bombay,
or any of the Agents of the Company.

* This may be altered to 40, 45, 55, or 60.

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	Exclusive Reserve Fund
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances) CAPITAL	M6,000,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 7,530,000
The LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL	„ 2,600,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
FIRE INSURANCE Co., "NSULINDE," CAPITAL	1,000,00

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The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M6,000,000
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THE FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVORABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

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For cash with order, Rs. 780.
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H. & T. KIRBY & CO.'S PREPARATIONS possess the vitalizing and energizing properties of this Drug in a state of great activity. The Phosphorus being retained in them unoxidised, it is quickly assimilated and, if taken daily with food, supplies the brain and spinal cord with its proper Pabulum.

In this form it is powerfully remedial, effecting cures in apparently hopeless cases, after all other medicines had failed, particularly in LOSS OF NERVE POWER, as manifested by INCAPACITY FOR WORK, WANT OF ENERGY, LOWNESS OF SPIRITS, NEURALGIA, MENTAL DEPRESSION, MELANCHOLIA, FEEBLE DIGESTION AND CIRCULATION, COLD EXTREMITIES, WEAK HEART, LOSS OF PHYSICAL VIGOUR, and NERVOUS DEBILITY. For these and all other conditions indicating defective nutrition or exhaustion of the nervous centres, whether arising from overwork, the effect of climate or excess, Medical authorities all agree that PHOSPHORUS is the most effectual remedy.

The following preparations, of which we are the ORIGINAL Makers, are thoroughly reliable. They may be obtained from our appointed Agents (see below), in Bottles, 3s., 5s. and 10s. each (English money), the 10s. Bottle containing sufficient for a course of three weeks. Two 10s. Bottles may be obtained direct from the makers' laboratory, carriage paid to any post town in India or Australia, by remitting Post Office Order for 21s.

SIMPLE PHOSPHORUS PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 5), containing 1-25th gr. Phosphorus.
Dr. KIRBY says: "Experience fully warrants the administration of Phosphorus in this dose" in severe attacks of Neuralgia and cases of extreme Nervous Exhaustion; it gives excellent results, taken with food three or four times a day.

PHOSPHORUS AND QUININE PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 3), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.
This is a valuable combination of two powerful restoratives. As a *nutrient tonic* it gives power to the brain and spinal cord, imparts tone to the digestive organs, increases functional activity and improves the condition of the whole system. It is largely employed in India during convalescent stages of intermittent and remittent fevers. It is an excellent remedy for *Malaise* induced by the climate, and is a good prophylactic against *Malaria*.

PHOSPHORUS AND IRON PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 7), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.
This is given with great advantage in *Anæmia, Sciatica*, and other Neuralgic affections, also in the treatment of convalescence from fever and other debilitating diseases. It is an excellent chemical food for anæmic children, and a good adjuvant to a course of cod liver oil.

PHOSPHORUS AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula No. 6), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.
This combination is useful in all the cases named above, but especially in cases of feeble digestion and loss of *power*, following excesses. Taken regularly with food for a few weeks it has a powerfully renovating effect on broken-down constitutions.

PHOSPHORUS, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 4), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.
The use of this combination will be gathered from what has been said of the previous Formulæ, Nos. 3 and 6.
For a similar combination with Iron, see No. 9.

COMPOUND PHOSPHORUS PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 9), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus, with Iron, Quinine and Strychnia.
This combination of nerve tonics has a very large application It is efficacious in all disorders which are characterised by impoverished blood and diminished nerve power, especially in that low condition of the general health which is induced by overwork, dissipation, and excesses of various kinds. In this state iron and phosphorus is strongly indicated. In Constitutional Syphilis it has a high remedial power, by improving the condition of the blood and by stimulating its regenerative power. It is exceedingly energising and strength-giving. As a tonic for convalescents recovering from fever and other exhausting diseases it is unequalled.

STRONG PHOSPHORUS, IRON, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 17), containing 1-25th gr. Phosphorus.
This is double the strength of No. 9 as regards Phosphorus and Quinine, and therefore should be prescribed *only* in cases where the larger dose of Phosphorus is needed.

PHOSPHORUS, CANTHARIDES & NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 20), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.
This pill produces no irritation of the gastro-intestinal mucous membrane, but operates as a gentle stimulant to the genito-urinal organs. It is especially useful in premature failure of power, resulting from passive discharges due to debility. It is useful also as a *stimulating emmenagogue* in obstinate cases of *Amenorrhœa, Leucorrhœa*, and *Atony of the Uterus*.
Formula No. 30 contains Iron, and as a tonic is most suitable for *feeble, anæmic* females.

For fuller particulars of other Combinations, Medical Men are invited to apply to the Agents for descriptive pamphlet, supplied free of charge.

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Are a safe and speedy Remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally, which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in an agonizing death. For weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, promote the functions of the liver and kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages, 2s, 9d. and 4s. 6d.

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Those who are subject to occasional attacks of Biliousness instead of resorting to the old-fashioned blue pill and nauseous black draught, will do well to keep a box of these Pills by them and never leave home without them; an attack may thus be nipped in the bud by taking a dose or two, which, if allowed to run its course for a few days, would probably almost completely prostrate its unhappy victim. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.

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RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$7,500,000

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	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
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Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	All	13 pct.	990
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	All	10 do.	1,005xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	All	14 do.	930xd
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	All	6 do.	122
Hong. and Shanghai	60,000	3,125	..	17½ do.	421
National Bank	37,320	250	125	5 do.	150

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	Rs. 75		1,200
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500	Rs. 20		450
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 100		740
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20		265
Bellasy	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20		390
Breul's Cawnpore P.	0	20	200	Rs. 16		130
Bombay Cotton Press.	100	2	125	Rs. 20		142½
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,880	1,880	Rs. 265		410
East India Press Co.	0	1,000	1,000	Rs. 130		1,100
English Press & Mfg.	400	250	..			240
Fort Press Co.	150	8,500	8,500	Rs. 0		1,500
French Press Co.	300	500	500	Rs. 80		525
Harvey & Sabapathy	450	500	500	Rs. 25		445
Khangaum Cotton Press Co	240	450	All	Rs. 45		395
Manmar Manfg. Co.	1,000	250	250	Rs. 0		242½
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125	Rs. 0		57½
Motuseli Co	3,125	400	400	Rs. 0		442½
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,350	500	500	Rs. 0		562½
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125	Rs. 10		92½
Prince of W. Press	600	500	100	Rs. 30		400
Sabapathy Press Co. Ld., (Bellary)	500	300	500	Rs. 50		500
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	750	Rs. 50		475
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 120		1,150
Sassoon Press Co.	300	500	50	Rs. 25		00
Volkart Press	605	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25		655

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown	1,000 / 750	200 / 150	200 / 150	10 / p.ct		200 / 143
Badham Pile & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 16		160
Bapty Co., Ld.	625		185	Nil		60
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.		00	0	6 p.c.		500
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	750	500	500	10 p.c.		530
Bombay Ice Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	Rs. 5		80xd
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	165	Rs.		3,650
Do. (3rd Issue)	2,000	62	375	Rs.		915
Municipal Bonds	..	..	..	p.c.		107½
Clydesdale Dyeing Co.	1,000	500	..			400
Cooper, Madon Ld	3,000	100	100	Rs		10
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	Nil		470
Delhi and Northern India Flour	1,500	200	200			165
Geyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	40	..		40
Indian Guaranteed Surety ship As.	5,000	100	10	10 p.c.		11
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	25	25			5
Kurrachee Lighterage	500	256	250	..		75
Kemp & Co., Ld.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 26		381
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	00	100	Rs. 10		83xd
Napier Hotel Co.	300	100	100	13 p.c.		
Napier Foundry	1,500	100	100	..		100
Oriental Government Security Life As.	5,000	200	50	10 p.c.		210
Oriental Loan Asso.	5,000	20	20	8 p.s.		21
Port Canning Co.	6,000	000	1,000	Rs. 19		390
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	Nil		50
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs.		98
Soundy & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	..	9 p.c.		90
Southwell and Austin.	1,000	..	95	..		105
Telephone Co.	19,000	25	500	Rs. 5-8		10
Treacher & Co., Ld.	1,305	500	100	Rs. 85		1,230
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,500	100		Rs. 10		130
Western India Flour	000	1	125	Nil.		32
M. M. Mody & Co.						48

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Bombay Fire	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,010
Empire Fire	..	5,000	1,000	Rs. 75	800
Indian Fire	110	4,000	1,000	Rs. 90	1,000
Prince of Wales	250	8,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,900

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. 5 per cent.	...	£10	All	at 5 p.c	2,550
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent.	...	£ 18	...	at 5 p.c	520

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W.	1,308	1,00	1,000	.		1300
Albert Edward Mills		0	600	R		400
Anglo-Indian Spinning & Mfg. Co., Ld.	9,345	100	100	Rs. 3		93
Alfred Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	...		325
Ahmedabad Ginning & Mfg. Co.	700	1,000	1,00	..		..
Ahmedabad Mfg. & Calico Printing Co.	4,800	125	125	..		..
Ambica S. & M. Co.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25		
Alliance Cotton Mfg.	1,800	1 00	1,000	Rs. 25		575
Bellary S. & W. Mills	871	500	500	Rs. 22½		070
Bombay Cotton Mfg.	600	500	500	Rs. 25		420
Bombay United S. & W. Co.	900	1,00	1,000	Rs. 25		740
Berar Manufacturing Co., Ld.	2,750	200	200	Rs. 0		140
Central India S. & W. & Mfg. Co., Ld.	4,500	50	500	Rs. 50		1,140
City of Bombay Mfg. Ld	700	1,00	1,000	Rs. 10		1,085
Colaba Land & Mill Ld.	4,00	700	700	Rs. 0		700
Connaught Mills Ld.	840	0	500	Rs. 15		675
Cocria S. & W. Ld.	1,300	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40		485
David Mills Co., Ld.	1,60	5 0	Rs. 40	Rs. 25		520
Dinsha Mills. Ld.	1,000	1,00	1,00	Rs. 50		1,025
Empress S. & W. Co.	1,4154	60	500	Rs. 2		635
Framjee Petit S. and Mfg. Co., Ld.	250	1 ..	1,000	Rs. 30		560
Gordon S. & Mfg. Co.	700	150	150	Rs. 20		147½
Gujerat Ginning & Mfg. Co., Limite ..		1,00	1,000	..		..
Guzerat S. & W. Co.,	420	1,000	1,00	..		83
Hindustan S. & W. Mills Co., Ld.	1,200	1,00	1,00	Rs. 35		825
Howard & Bullough Mills Co., Ld.	1,500	500	50	..		670
Hingunghat Mill Co.,	700	575	500	Rs. 37½		700
Hyderabad Deccan S.	700	1,00	1,00	Rs. 35		730
Indian Mfg. Co., Ld.	900	1,000	1,00	Rs. 50		1,030
Imperial Cotton Mills	1,30	600	5	Rs. 25		555
Jamshed Mfg. Co.,	1,600	25	25	Rs. 1		320
James Greaves Mill	1,320	5	50	Rs. 2		685
Jaffer Ali S. & W. Co., Ld., Original .. Increased	600 / 1,433	5 / 25	0 / 2	Rs. 1		100 / 775
Juhilee Mfg. Co Ld.	..	900	1,000	..		985
Jewraj Balloo S. & W.	1,100	1,00	1,00	Rs. 45		650
Khandesh S. & W.	750	1,00	1,000	Rs. 40		686
Khatow Makanjee S.	1,000	1,00	1,000	Rs. 30		995
Lukhmidas Khimjee	1,000	00	1,00	Rs. 50		146
Leopold S. Bleaching	3,500	0	100	Rs. 5		2,100
Madras United S.	500		1,000	Rs. 100		535
Mahaluxmi S. & W.	650	1,00	1,000	Rs. 25		105
Maharaja Mysore S.	4,500	100	100	Rs. 7		5,000
Mazagon S. & Mfg.	5,000	250	250	Rs. 5		1,675
Morarjee Goculdas S.	1,200	1,00	1,000	Rs. 75		1,220
Manockjee Petit Mfg.	4,050	1,00	1,000	Rs. 50		
Naigaum Cotton Cleaning and Mfg.	1,300	1	100			10
New Great Eastern	1,500	1,1	1,000	Rs. 25		675

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 15-2
Carolas	,, 250
Mexican Dollars	,, 225
Five-Franc Pieces	,, 290
Bar Silver, 17½ be terness	,, 106-7
Gold Leaf	,, 23-8
Bar Gold, 10 oz. English, 100 touch	,, 23-12-6
Australian Gold, 100 touch	,, 23-12-6
Bombay Bar Gold, 100 touch	,, 23-10
Pekin	,, 23-5

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, &c.

Four per cent	100 3-16
Four-and-a-half per cent.	104
Municipal 5 per cent. Debenture Loans	107½
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	..
New French Loan 5 pr. ct. 1872	..
City of Paris Loan	238
Port Trust Bonds	97½

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London Banks	On demand	1s. 4 3-16d.
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Do. do.	6 Do do.	1s. 4½d.
France	3 Do do.	1-72
Do.	6 Do. do.	1-73½
Calcutta	At sight	100 1-16
Do.	60 days do.	99½
Madras	At sight	100 1-16
Do.	30 days' do.	..
China	60 Do. do.	221½

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 13th August, 1889.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·733
Temperature of the Air	80·5
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·4
Dew Point	76·3
Relative humidity of Air	·873
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10).	9·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a. m., next day)	82·4
Minimum do. do (read at 8 a.m.)	73·0
General Directions of Wind.*	W, WNW, W.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	440
Fall of Rain	1·06
Total fall during month	5·20
,, year	56·21
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 14th August	0·17

* From midnight to midnight.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Asia (s), for Liverpool; Satara (s), Kurrachee and Persian Gulf; Melpomene (s), China, &c.; Oriental (s), Marmagao; and Culna (s), Galle.

REPORTED THEFT.—Oodowjee Hurjeevan, residing at Bhoiwada 2nd Street, reports the theft of three gold rings, valued at Rs. 30, from his premises on the 6th instant.

STRAYED BUFFALOES.—A milkman named Bickia Yenkoo reports that four of his buffaloes while grazing on the Maidan on the 11th have gone astray and has not since been found.

A MISSING BOY.—A woman named Gunga, residing at Tardeo, reports that her son, named Ramsurrao, aged nine years, has been missing since Tuesday morning last. The boy had no ornaments on his person.

THEFTS.—Adumkhan Cassumkhan was yesterday charged by Inspector Butterfield at the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. Hamilton with stealing six bottles of eau-de-cologne, valued at Rs. 2-10, the property of Meghji Currim. The accused was convicted and sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.—Kessow Gopal was charged by Inspector Saunders with stealing a dhotur, valued at Re. 1, the property of a woman named Pemi. He was also convicted and sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

ROBBING A CHILD OF ITS ORNAMENTS.—Yesterday at the Girgaum Police Court Pochetty Yenkoo was charged before Mr. P. Ryan with stealing a pair of silver armlets and a silver wristlet, of the collective value of Rs. 8, the child of one Ramoo Narayen, a mill-hand living in a chawl at Jacob's Circle, on the 7th instant. The child, it appears, was taken away by the accused to Cammatee- poora, and there stripped of its ornaments. On the theft being reported to the police the stolen property was found in the possession of a Marwaree at Cammateepoora, with whom it was pledged by the accused, who was subsequently arrested. On pleading guilty to the charge, he was convicted and sentenced to twelve months' rigorous imprisonment.

FATAL CRANE ACCIDENT.—An inquest was held by the Coroner yesterday at Mustan Tank Road respecting the death of Baloo Luximon, aged 30 years. Deceased was a labourer employed in Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas's Iron Works, Byculla. On the 7th inst. the deceased was standing on a platform at the Iron Works about 30 feet high from the ground with another labourer hoisting iron plate. He was at the handle of the crane and the other labourer named Ittoo Dakoo was at the lever. After the plate was hoisted six feet they were lowering it, when the winch handle slipped from the hand of the deseased and struck him, throwing him from the platform to the ground. He was removed at once to the J. J. Hospital, where his wounds were dressed, but declining to remain in hospital he was taken home by his father. He died from the effects of the injuries on Tuesday at midnight. The verdict was that the death of Baloo Luximon was caused by fracture of the skull, the result of blows on the head by a winch handle, which had accidently slipped from his hand while he was lowering an iron plate standing on a platform about 30 feet from the ground.

THE LATE DR. N. M. PARAKH.—It is with much regret we have to announce the sudden death of Dr. N. M. Parakh, which melancholy occurrence took place yesterday at his residence in Bhowani Peit. On Saturday the deceased attended the funeral of the late Mr. Duncan, and on the next day, Sunday, whilst on a visit to a friend, conversing on the sad event of the day previous, he was suddenly seized with an attack of lock-jaw. Medical attendance was immediately called in, and he was removed to his house, where everything possible was done for him, but without avail, and a young and promising life passed away to the regret of a large section of the community. Dr. Parakh was practising in Poona, and had won golden opinions, not only for his skill, but for a far higher recommendation—his geniality and gentlemany qualities. His skill was assured through the successful course he passed through in college; his other qualifications, for success in his profession, those who came in contact with him can bear testimony to. His talents were given freely, if we may use a scriptural phrase, "without money and without price," to the poor and needy of all communities, without distinction. "Those whom the gods love, die early," said an ancient poet, how true the inspiration sad events like this certify to. The deceased was in the flower of his age, hale, hearty, and robust, and who would have thought, looking at him, in the fine vigour of young life, whilst he followed the body of his friend to its last resting place, that he would have been the next to be called. "In life we are in death" is a saying too truly verified in such cases. Our sympathies are with the members of Dr. Parakh's family, and whilst conveying the same, if they will allow us, we shall add the consolation, than which none can be more comforting, "Not lost but gone before."—*Deccan Times.*

HIGH COURT.—AUGUST 15.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

Summary suit to be heard in Chambers.

368-89—Little S F and N Nanumal *alias* Nanakram Assoomul vs. Bhai Bhugwandasji Huriram and others.

For consent decree.

698-63—M H Khan—Fuzloodin bin Cumroodin Nowrungay vs Mahomed Hoosein Ibrahim Shamroo P.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

382-88—Hore, C and B—Nurbadabai and another vs Tejbai—Thakurdas, D and C.

529-88—Craigie, L and O—C A Turner vs Javerchund Sunderji—Macfarlane, E and H.

123-88—Payne G and S C—Nasar Khilvani and another vs. Mooltani Talaram Javanimul—Mirza H K.

134-89—Tyabji and D—Dhurumchund Oodeychund vs, Goolam Hassam Soomar and others—Thakurdas, D and C, and in person.

107-89—Khunderao M—Tricumdas Moolji vs The Kunkeswar Spinning Co, Ld, and D and another—Pestonji and R.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice PARSONS.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

316-88—Jefferson, B, D and K—Thucker Vussonji Munji and another vs Gordhundas Damodher and others—Little, S, F and N, P, G and S and R and B Partheard.

533-87—Payne, G and S—Vulubdas Damodhur vs Gordhundas Damodher and others—Jefferson, B, D and K, R and B; and L, S, F and N.

317-88—Jefferson, B, D and K—Thucker Vussonji Munji and others vs Canji Purbut and others—Payne, G and S, and R and B.

532-88—Tyabji and D—Khoombar, Nathoo Daya and others vs Valibai and others—Little, S F and N.

237-87—Mansuklal, D and J—Ruttonsey Lilladhur and others vs Vulubdas Gordhundas and others—Little, S, F and N.

554-88—Crawford and B—Cursondas Govindji vs Vundrawandas Purshotumdas and another—Mulji, B B and L, S, F and N.

34-89—Macfarlane, E and H—Oobhaya Raghowji vs Dayabhoy Cullianji and others—Little, S, F and N.

202-89—Tyabji and D—Kursondas Nurbheram and others vs Rambai—H Bicknell.

393-88—Payne, G and S—Canji Purbut and others vs Kariandan Koonby Badoover and others—Roughton and B.

EXPERIMENT is busy in London. It is not certain whether Mr. William Mather's "installation" upon the City and Southwark Subway will take precedence of a great experiment which is to be made upon the Metropolitan Railway with electric traction. The underground railways will (says the London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian*) gain immensely in popularity when the locomotive and lightning power are electric. It is believed that this change is only a question of two or three years. At Beckton, in connection with the enormous works of the Gaslight and Coke Company, experiments are now being conducted for the manufacture of gas from petroleum, and the attainment of a large measure of success seems now to depend rather upon whether the pipes leading from Baku on the Caspian to the shores of the Black Sea can be relied upon to furnish a certain regular quantity of petroleum in the Thames. Close by, on the sewage outfall works of the County Council, Mr. Webster is making interesting experiments in the precipitation of sewage by electricity with some measure of success.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—AUGUST 9.

Birch, Capt, By, R A, on duty, from Neemuch.

AUGUST 14.

Cole, Major, Bl, 3rd Dragoon, on leave, from Mutra.
Macnamera, Surgn, 4th Bl Infy, on leave, from Jhansi.

DEPARTURES.—AUGUST 13.

Arnott, Surgn-Major, Bo, I M D, on furlough to England.

AUGUST 14.

Birch, Capt, Bo, R A, on promotion, to England.
Creagh, Lieut, 19th Bo, Infy, off language leave, to Nusserabad.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORP.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut-Col the Hon L H Bayley, Commandant, Bo Vol R Corps.

Bombay, 15th August, 1889.

1. The weekly Thursday drill in the Town Hall will commence at 8-30 p.m. on the 15th instant. N. C. officers and members are requested to attend, as there will be Skeleton Company drill for trained Volunteers as well as squad drill for recruits.

2. The Colaba range will be available for practice on Saturday the 17th instant at 4 p. m.

3. Corporal Kelly F. Company having reverted to the rank of Volunteer at his own request is transferred from F. to A. Company with effect from this date.

4. The following promotions will take effect in "A" Company from this date:—

Lce-Corpl Pritchard, late Corporal vice, Corpl medical, resigned; Vol J G Smith to be Lce-Corpl, vice Lce-Corpl Pritchard promoted.

5. The following member having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to "A" Company:—No. 2791 Vol. W. Spencer.

6. Vol. W. A. Hodgert, B Co., having rejoined is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and assigned his original No. 2643.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

The following order is notified:—

7. There will be practice on Saturday morning next on the "Cooperage" at tent-pegging. Plain clothes.

By Order,
(Sd.) R. A. WILLIS, Captain, and Acting Adjutant, B. V. R. Corps.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDER.

(*Gazette of India*, August 10.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The services of Mr A R Colquhoun, Depy Commissioner, Burma, are replaced at the disposal of the P W Dept.

The Hon'ble R J Crosthwaite received charge of the office of Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces from Mr A Mackenzie, C S I.

Mr F Venning, Commissioner, Nagpur Divn, to officiate as Judicial Commissioner of the Central Provincos, vice the Hon'ble R J Crosthwaite.

The services of Lieut J D Perkins, 14th Bengal Lancers, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of the Punjab for employment as an offg Cantonment Magistrate.

Mr F Prideaux is appointment to officiate as Asst Dist Supt of Police, 2nd grade, Hyderabad Assigned District.

Mr F Wright, Dist Supt of Police, 1st class, is appointed to officiate as Inspr-Genl of Police, Jails, Registration, and Stamps, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, during the absence of Col C T Lane on furlough, or until further orders.

The Revd C H Chard, Junior Chaplain, on the Bengal (Rangoon) Ecclesiastical Estabt, to be a Senior Chaplain.

Mr T W H Hughes, Superintendent, Geological Survey of India, is granted privilege leave of absence for two months and twenty-three days under article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 15th July, 1889.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Lieut-Col G R Peart, Bo S C, Comdt of the Bhopal Battn, is appointed to hold charge of the current duties of the office of Political Agent in Bhopal, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the 8th July, 1889, and during the absence on privilege leave of Lieut-Col H Wylie, C S I, or until further orders.

Surgn A T Bown, I M S (Bengal), Medical Officer of the 37th Regt, Bengal Infy, is appointed to officiate as Medical Officer of the Bhopal Battn and of the Bhopal Political Agency, with effect from the date of assuming charge, vice Surgn W G P Alpin, MD, whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Home Dept, and pending the return from furlough of Surgn-Major A H C Dane, MD, or until further orders.

Capt A G A Durand, Ben S C at present on special duty beyond the N W Frontier, is appointed British Agent at Gilgit.

Surgn-Major J Duke, I M S (Bengal), Medical Officer of the Malwa Bheel Corps, and of the Bhopawar Political Agency, is appointed to officiate as Residency Surgeon in Kashmir, with effect from the date of assuming charge, and during the absence on furlough of Surgn-Major A Deane, MD, or until further orders.

Surgn C G W Lowdell, I M S (Bombay), Medical Officer of the 2nd Regt, Central India Horse, and of the Poona Political Agency, is appointed to officiate as Medical officer of the Malwa Bheel Corps, and of the Bhopawar Political Agency, with effect from the date of assuming charge vice Surgn-Major Duke.

Surgn A S Faulkner, I M S (Bombay), Medical Officer, 19th Regt, Bo Infy, is appointed to officiate as Agency Surgn in Ulwar, with effect from the date of assuming charge, and until further orders.

With the sanction of H M's Govnt, the Govr-Genl in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. George Karl Heinrichs as Acting Consul for Germany at Bombay, pending the arrival of Herr Von Syburg.

Col S B Miles, Bom S C Resident of the 2nd class, and Resident in Meywar, is granted special leave for two months, under article 348 of the Civil Service Regulations, and with effect from the 1st Augt, 1889, or the date on which he may avail himself of the leave.

Col H P Peacock, Ben Cavy, Political Agent of the 1st class, and Political Agent in Ulwar, is appointed to officiate as a Resident of the 2nd class, and as Resident in Meywar, with effect from the date of assuming charge, and during the absence on special leave of Col S B Miles, or until further orders.

Col W J W Muir, Ben S C, Political Agent of the 1st class, is posted as Political Agent in Ulwar.

Major W Loch, Bo S C, Additional Agent of the 3rd class, and Boundary Settlement Officer in Marwar and Assist to the Resident in the Western States of Rajputana, is appointed to hold charge of the current duties of the office of Resident of the 2nd class and Resident in the Western States of Rajputana, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the date of assuming charge, and during the absence on privilege leave of Col P W Powlett, or until further orders.

With reference to Foreign Dept notification, No. 1176-G, dated the 29th June, 1889, Mr. V Escher, Consul for Austria and Hungary at Aden, resumed charge of his office on the 13th July, 1889.

Lieut-Col R V Riddell, RE, Mint Master, Calcutta, is appointed Mint Master, Bombay, from the 12th Aug, 1889.

Lieut-Col A W Baird, R E, F R S, Offg Mint Master, Calcutta, is confirmed in that appointment from the 12th Aug, 1889.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Lieut-Col T Deane, Ben S C, Depy Secy to the Govt of India, Mily Dept, to officiate as Director, Army Remount Dept, vice Col B Williams CB, who has been granted leave.

Hyderabad Contingent—3rd Infantry—Second Lieut J H Vanderzee, Leinster Regt, a candidate for the Ben S C, to be offg Wing Officer, on probation.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned Surgns, appointed to the Bengal establishment in G G O No 296 of 1889, reported their arrival at Bombay on the dates specified:—W B Lane, 26th March, 1889; P J Lumsden, 28th April, 1889; and H E Drake-Brockman, 26th May, 1889.

Major J E Broadbent, R E, Assist Secy, to officiate as Depy Secy, in succession to Col A C Toker, C B, who officiates as first Depy Secy, vice Lieut-Col T Deane, appointed to officiate as Director, Army Remount Dept.

Capt and Bt-Major S Grant, R E, Ex Engr, 2nd grade, Military Works Dept, to officiate as Assist Secy, vice Major Broadbent.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Capt A L M Turner, RA, Ordnance Officer, 3rd class, and Assist to the Inspr-Genl of Ordance, Bengal Circle, is reappointed to the Ordnance Dept in India for a further period of five years.

STAFF CORPS.

Lieut R T Crichton, Highland L I Wing Officer, 31st Beni Infy, is admitted to the Ben S C from the 4th June, 1888, subject to confirmation by the Secy of State for India.

The undermentioned officers having completed eighteen months' probationary service, are admitted to the Ben Staff Corps, Lieut R M Lowis, Somersetshire L I Wing Officer, 22nd Bengal Infantry, Second Lieut W S Eardley-Howard, Connaught Rangers, Wing Officer, 29th Bengal Infantry; and Second Lieut Eardley-Howard will rank as Lieut in the Bengal Staff Corps.

The undermentioned officers, appointed by the Secy of State for India probationers for the Indian Staff Corps, are posted as follows, with effect from the dates of their arrival in India:—

Madras Staff Corps—Lieut F Jollie, 20th Hussars; Lieut M H Eden, York Regt; Lieut W G Grey, South Lancashire Regt; Second Lieut J D T Tyndale-Biscoe, 11th Hussars; Second Lieut J C Sherer.

F F Major, and A R H Garden, Dorsetshire Regt; Second Lieut H E Norman, West Riding Regt; Second Lieut F Fisher, Essex Regt; Second Lieut J E R Brush, Royal Irish Fusiliers; Second Lieut J S Hodding, South Staffordshire Regiment; Second Lieut W Y Jardine, Royal Berkshire Regt; and Second Lieut H R Troup, South Lancashire Regt.

Bombay Staff Corps.—Second Lieut A S Hamilton, Derbyshire Regt Second Lieut A V Weir, Royal Irish Rifles; Second Lieut P C Searle, Shropshire L I; and Second Lieut W Reale, West Riding Regt.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate.

Col B Williams, C B Ben S C Director, Army Remount Dept, for one year.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs. Capt H S Wheatley, Ben S C 1st Battn, 2nd Gurkha Regt, for one year.

The undermentioned officers have been granted extentions of furlough or leave by the Secretary State for India: Col A E H Holmes, Bengal S C (m c) for six months; Major J S Biscoe, Bengal S C (m c) for four months; and Capt G B Renny, Bengal S C (p a) for sixty days.

The following promotions are made, subject to H M's approval:—

To be Colonels in the Army—Lieut-Col J Rutherfurd, Bombay General List, Infantry; Lieut-Col G E Weston, Madras General List, Infantry; and Lieut-Col W H St A Wilton, Madras General List, Infantry, 4th Aug, 1889.

Lieut-Col H deParny Rennick, and Lieut-Col J B Sparks, Bengal Staff Corps, 5th Aug 1889.

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieut Colonel.—Major R J H Wyllie,—4th Aug 1889.

BENGAL ARMY.

To be Colonel—Lieut-Coll and Col in the Army J Robinson, Bengal Cavy, 4th Aug 1889.

Sergt Rd Hart to be sub-Condr, with effect from the 22nd May, 1889, vice Sub-Condr E Needs deceased.

Col F Knowles, Bengal S C, is permitted to retire from the service.

Lieut-Col J R Campbell, Bengal S C, has been permitted by the Secy of State for India to retire from the service.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

Dehra Dun Mounted Rifles—Second Lieut A Smythies to be Lieut, vice McGowan, transferred to the supernumerary list; and Mr Thomas Wilson Armstrong to be Second Lieut, vice Smythies, promoted.

1st Punjab Vol Rifle Corps—Mr J B Dunlop to be Second Lieut, to complete the establishment.

Northern Bengal Vol Rifle Corps—Mr E Edware Hill to be Second Lieut, to complete the establishment.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officers are appointed to the Military Works Dept as Assist Engrs, 2nd grade, temporary, with effect from the dates specified:—Lieut C F Close, RE, 13th March, 1889; Lieut F E G Skey, RE, 14th April, 1889; Lieut P J F Macaulay, RE, 21 June, 1889; and Lieut W S Nathan, RE, 16th July, 1889.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

The following sub pro tem promotions are made in the Marine Survey of India, with effect from the dates specified:—

Mr G E Drury, Class II of the Superior Revenue Estab of State Railways, Traffic Dep is granted special leave for one year; under the terms of Public Works Dep Resolution No 1940 G, dated 3rd Oct 1887, in continuation of the eighteen months' leave on medical certificate previously granted him.

Mr W Harvey, Ex Engr, 1st grade, sub pro tem, State Railways, has been permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 1st March, 1889.

The following promotions to and in the classes of Chief and Superintending Engineers, are notified:—Rhind, R H, Suptdg Engr, 1st class, temporary rank, to be Suptdg Engr, 1st class, sub pro tempore; Buyers, J W, CIE, Suptdg Engr, 2nd class, temporary rank, to be Supt'g Engr, 2nd class, sub pro tempore; Brockman, W D, Suptdg Engr, 2nd class, to be Suptdg Engr, 1st class, temporary; Higham, T, Suptdg Engr, 3rd class, to be Suptdg Engr, 2nd class, temporary; Le-Messurier, Col A, CIE, RE, Chief Engr, 2nd class to be Chief Engr, 1st class, permanent; Martin, E J, Chief Engr, 2nd class, sub pro tem to be Chief Engr, 2nd class, permanent; Steel, Col J P, RE, Chief Engr, 3rd class, to be Chief Engr, 2nd class, sub pro tempore; Wright, J W, Suptdg Engr, 1st class, sub pro tem, to be Suptdg Engr, 1st class, permauent; Wickes, T H, Suptdg Engr, 2nd class, to be Suptdg Engr, 1st class, sub pro tempore; Walker, F R, Suptdg Engr, 2nd class, sub pro tem, to be Suptdg Engr, 2nd class, permanent; Marshall, Lieut-Col G F L, RE, Suptdg Engr, 3rd class, to be Suptdg Engr, 2nd class, sub pro tempore; and Nicholson, Brevet Lieut-Col W G, RE, Suptdg Engr, 3rd class, to be Suptdg Engr, 2nd class, temporary.

Mr W H M Hare, Assist Supt, Class V, 1st grade Indian Telegraph Dept, is appointed to officiate as a Supt.

Sir Albert J Leppoc Cappel, KCIE, Director-General of Telegraphs, is permitted to retire from the service.

The Govr-General in Council is pleased to make the following permanent promotions in the Indian Telegraph Dept, with effect from the 1st July 1889, consequent on the retirement from the service of Sir Albert I Leppoc Cappel, KCIE, Director-General of Telegraphs:—

Colonel H A Mallock, B S C, Deputy Director-General of Telegraphs, and Offig Director General of Telegraphs to be Director-General of Telegraph; Mr W R Brooke, Director and Offig Depy Director-Genl of Telegraphs, to be Depy Director-Genl of Telegraphs and Mr C H Reynolds, Offig Director and Supt, Class IV, 2nd grade, to be Director, Class III.

To be Assist Surveyors, First Class.—Mr W H W Searle, first grade officer, and Assist Surveyors, second class, from the 20th March, 1889, vice Lieut E C H Holby, R N; and Mr E J Beaumont, first grade officer, and Assist Surveyor, second class, from the 19th May, 1889, vice Lieut M H Smyth, R N.

To be Assist Surveyor, second class, Mr St L S Warden, first grade officer, and Assist Surveyor, third class, from the 20th March, 1889, vice Mr Searle,

PUBL

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

"KIDD AND SHADBOLT'S" WHISKY as supplied to the Bombay Clubs. Fresh shipments received monthly by the Agents, PHIPSON and Co.

OUR CELEBRATED TEA.—We guarantee our fresh Consignment of IMPERIAL FAMILY MIXTURE to be of excellent quality and unrivalled flavour. Price 1 Re. per lb. Liberal discounts to large buyers. MORTON, MAJU & Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay.

BONA FIDE AUCTION SALE of Household Furniture Books, Apparel, &c., Frere Road, behind E. G. Hospital, to-day, at 1 p.m.

OUR new stock of Kioto Crockery just to hand. Disappointed customers please apply sharp. Dinner Set for six persons, thirty pieces, Rs. 16 only. Cheapest ever offered.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

SUPERIOR CEYLON TEA.—Rose Pekoe, Re. 1-8; Flowery Orange Pekoe, Re. 1-4; and Flowery Pekoe, Re. 1 per lb. These teas are highly appreciated by those who try them.—DANTRA & Co, Tea Merchants, 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION. —ADJOURNED MEETINGS of the Corporation will be held here on THURSDAY, the 15th instant, at 3 and 3-30 p. m. respectively.

WANTED a thoroughly competent and experienced WEAVING MASTER. Apply to No. 12, care of this paper.

WANTED a GENTLEMAN to take charge of a large up-country Cotton and Press business. Apply to No. 807, care of this paper.

REQUIRED a L. C. E. for a Native State near Bombay. A practical man and Guzerathi preferred. Apply N., care of this paper.

EVERY now and then people complain about their Domestic Servants and Office Clerks, &c., so tell them to apply sharp to MORRISON & Co.'s Registry Office, Tamarind Lane.

A LADY, having studied in Paris and London, wishes to give LESSONS in French and Singing. For terms, address BONZOUR, care of this paper.

EMMA BRAINERD RYDER, M.D., Consultation Rooms at Albert Hall (Alexandra Girls School), Fort.—Hours 7 to 10 a. m. and 4 to 6 p. m.

TEMPLE BAR HOTEL, Rampart Row, Bombay. Terms per diem, Rs. 4. Breakfast and Tiffin, Rs. 1 each; Dinner, Rs. 2.

KIPPELS, for AFTERNOON TEA, to-day, PEARSE, 7, Church Gate Street.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1889. Cloth bound. Rs. 5, postage, 4 annas.

DAHLIA BULBS, CALADIUMS, loose Garden Seeds, Garden Tools. Illustrated lists free.—PALEKAR & Co., Esplanade Cross Road, Bombay.

CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's patent). Prints on a slab 8½ inches by 6 inches. Very useful for printing circulars, etc. Price, Rs. 15. To be had at the *Gazette* Office.

RS. 34-8 per month for two years will secure you a brand new SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE PIANO. MARCKS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

PRICE CURRENT.—Published once a week, contains shipping arrivals, departures, exports, imports, and other commercial news. Subscription. —Rs. 10 per year.

GRIFFIN'S SPARKLING ALE, as supplied to the B. I. S. N. Co. and other Companies. In splendid condition, just landed. Rs. 5-8 per doz.—Agents, PHIPSON and Co.

SWAINE and ADENEY.—Just received by the well known makers, riding, driving and hunting Whips.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Limited, Rampart-row, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—THREE RIVER STEAMERS, constructed of steel. Dead weight capacity, 450 tons, on 6-feet draught; also Six Barges. For further particulars apply to EWART, LATHAM and Co.

JUST RECEIVED a large Supply of MUSICAL BOXES playing Native Tunes, with 1, 2, and 4 Springs and with Dancing Girls, &c., Rs. 30, 100, 150, 250, 400 to Rs. 1,000. STEFFENAUER & Co., Bombay.

COLLECTION of LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Sale Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price Rs 5: interleaved, Rs. 6.

LADIES visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS, DRAPERY, MILLINERY and every REQUISITE for travelling in INDIA or proceeding home, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S Dressmaking and Millinery Establishment, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

A. & B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whiskey and Highland Whiskey, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERRAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

JUST opened a Fine Selection of Fancy Serge Coating, Fancy Angolas, Black and Brown Felt Hats, Tweed Hats and Caps, &c., prices most moderate.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., Tailors and General Outfitters, 16, Meadows Street, Bombay.

LAYS OF THE LAW—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great poets; by W. E. H. PRICE Re. 1-8; postage, anna

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

On THURSDAY, the 15th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, &c.

5 bales grey shirtings.
2 „ white towels and handkerchiefs.
3 cases colored cotton flannel.
2 „ black union cloth and serge.
6 „ table covers.
5 „ white mulls and jaconets.
2 „ white sarees.
5 „ coloured sarees.
2 „ white mansooks.
1 case coloured cotton trousering cloth.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, August 13, 1889.

FOR SALE AT CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR.

JUST arrived a fresh supply of best genuine MOCHA COFFEE in bundles of 7 lbs. each.

One handsome and stylish new English-built VICTORIA, made to order, by "Fulker," light for one or a pair of Arabs.

One elegantly built new circular-fronted Miniature BROUGHAM, by Watson of Lowestoft, lined with best real Morocco throughout and suitable for one or a pair of Arabs.

One second-hand CANOE LANDAU with patent hood and hand-brake, in very good order.

One C-Spring CANOE BAROUCHE, by Laurie and Marner, in thorough good order.

Circular and single-seated English-built second-hand BROUGHAMS, by different Makers, in good order.

A pair of handsome young grey Arab Horses, well-matched and go very well together.

Sets of fresh English Brass and Plated Single Harness.

Apply to CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & CO.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.

FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of—

The *Bombay Gazette* Daily.
„ „ „ Overland Summary
„ „ „ Weekly Budget
„ „ „ Bi-weekly
The Indian Travellers Guide
Maclean's Guide to Bombay

And for all other publications issuing from the Office.

Apply at Messrs. COOPER, MADON & Co. Branch Establishment, East Street, Poona.

UNIVERSITY EXAMINERSHIPS.

IT is hereby notified that at a MEETING to be held on the 28th instant, the SYNDICATE will proceed to make appointments to the various University Examinerships for the current year (including those for the University School Final Examination), when they will be glad to consider any applications that may have been forwarded to the Undersigned on or before the 24th instant. Particulars with regard to the Examinerships may be obtained by applications to the University Office on or after FRIDAY, the 16th instant.

By order,
D. MACDONALD, M.D., B.Sc., C.M., Ag. University Registrar.

Bombay, 12th August 1889.

CLEARANCE OF BEST PLATED WARE AND CUTLERY.

WE are offering a splendid Stock of all kinds of Plated Ware and Cutlery, consisting of Knives, Forks, Spoons, Cruet Stands, etc., etc., at greatly reduced prices.

JOHN ROBERTS AND CO., Ld., 18, MARINE STREET.

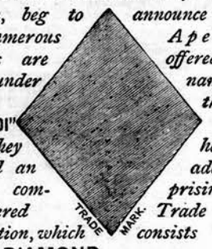
DR F. B. SEERVAI, SURGEON DENTIST.

NO. 3 HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT.

The APOLLINARIS CO., LIMITED, London, beg to announce that, as numerous Waters are offered to the publicunder names of which the word "HUNYADI" forms part, they have now adopted an additional Label, comprising their Registered Trade Mark of selection, which consists of a RED DIAMOND.



This Label will henceforth serve to distinguish the HUNGARIAN APERIENT WATER SOLD BY THE COMPANY from all other Aperient Waters.

DEMAND THE DIAMOND MARK, *and insist upon receiving the HUNGARIAN APERIENT WATER of the APOLLINARIS COMPANY, LIMITED, London.*

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ARE the only Pianofortes of that name that are so favourably and widely known in India for more than 30 years. Inferior instruments have recently been introduced under a name which closely resembles theirs. Intending purchasers should therefore satisfy themselves that the name on the Piano they are getting is Schiedmayer and Soehne.

Gold Medals with HIGHEST Distinction at both the Antwerp and the London ("Inventions") Exhibitions, the only Firm of that NAME WHICH OBTAINED a Prize.

THE GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE Cash Rs. 720.

Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 66.
Or 24 do. do. „ 36.
The Sympathetic Pianoforte, Cash Rs. 780.
Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 72.
Or 24 do. do. „ 38.

Zinc lined Packing Case, Rs. 25 extra. Delivered free at any Railway Station, Bombay or Poona.

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AUTHORISED.

JUST RECEIVED HIGH-CLASS TEAS From Newton's "Chahpore" Tea Estate, SHAHPORE, KANGRA VALLEY, PUNJAB.

	Re. a.
Orange Pekoe	1 2 per lb.
Universal Mixture, consisting of Orange Pekoe, Pekoe, and Broken Pekoe, with a small quantity of fine Young Hyson	0 14 „
Pekoe	0 13 „
Broken Pekoe	0 12 „
Broken Tea	0 10 „

In handsome leaden packets of one pound each. Chests of 5 and 10 lbs. each and upwards shortly expected. Special terms to Traders, Messes, and Clubs.

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., Sole Agents.

32, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE STANDARD.

A SCOTTISH LIFE OFFICE OF 63 YEARS STANDING, AND ONE OF THE WEALTHIEST OF THE PROVIDENT INSTITUTIONS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

WHEN it is remembered that a Life Assurance Contract may not fail to be fulfilled for a quarter or even half a century after being entered into, it will be readily understood how important it is to the Policy-holder that the past record as well as the present management of the Office should be of the highest possible character. The Standard has a long record of past good services to refer to; its Funds, annually increasing, amount to £6,800,000; and all modern features consistent with safety have been adopted.

GEORGE OLIVER, Secretary.

Bombay Branch:
Standard Buildings,
Hornby Row.

N. B.—THE COMPANY'S INDIAN RATES HAVE BEEN RECENTLY REDUCED.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY. GRINDLAY & CO.—CALCUTTA.

INVESTMENTS.—The purchase and sale effected of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, BANK and all other SHARES and STOCKS. INTEREST and DIVIDENDS realised. SECURITIES kept in safe custody Printed forms of Powers of Attorney supplied.

Commission on purchases and sales ... } ¼ per cent.
Commission on surrender of Securities out of safe custody ... } ½ „

GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any circle of payment, and approved CHEQUES on CALCUTTA and MADRAS received at par.

LOANS and ADVANCES made on convertible Securities, and on approved personal Security with Life Assurance.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S. VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5 Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. IV. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, AUG. 14.

A FURTHER advance of ½ per cent. took place in Consols in London yesterday, at 98½, and of ¼ in French Rentes in Paris, at 85½, Exchange in London being also slightly higher, at fcs. 25·23. Silver, both according to Reuter and private advices, remained at 42⅜d. per oz., and Rupee Securities did not move from Monday's quotations, Indian Sterling Loan being also unchanged, at 107¾.

The market for East Indian Wheat is called steady by Reuter; but we note a decline in the quotations wired of 3d. per quarter in Club No. 2, to arrive by both routes, and of 1d. per cental in No. 2 spot Soft White in Liverpool. In Mincing Lane Linseed was firm, but arrival prices were unchanged. Rapeseed was steady at the previous rate for Calcutta Brown, but Cawnpore Yellow was 6d. per quarter lower, to arrive, at 50s.

Cotton in Liverpool closed firm yesterday all round, but the sales only reached the previous day's total of 8,000 bales, of which 1,000 were Surats. There was again no change in spot prices, but American Arrivals were 1-32d. higher for the nearest deliveries, 1-32d. up for September-October, unchanged for October to November, and 1-64d. lower in the most distant position. The day's Imports were 7,000 bales. The Manchester market was steady.

The only change in New York was an advance of one point in September Futures, at 10·30 cents, Monday's quotations being repeated for ready Mid. Uplands and August Futures.

To-day has been almost a blank in our local cotton market, spinners having retired for the moment and there being no enquiry from exporters. A few hundred bales in the aggregate, consisting of Bengals at Rs. 207 and Bhownaggur at Rs. 204½, are all that has transpirred in the way of sales, and the market closed quiet with prices quoted as before. The arrival market also seems to be dead, no further transactions even between native operators being reported. Bengals are quoted at Rs. 179, Rs. 189, and Rs. 201 for the three current grades, respectively, for January delivery, and Broach at Rs. 232 for "Good" and Rs. 248 for "Fine" for March.

WHEAT.—There has been a good deal less doing in this market to-day than was the case yesterday, transactions having been upon only a moderate scale. The tone has kept steady, however, and rates are unaltered for all descriptions.

SEEDS.—Only a small business has been reported to-day, and the feeling has been quiet, especially for *Rapeseed*, in sympathy with home advices; but previous prices are named all round.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	411	bales.
Wheat	7,412	cwt.
Linseed	1,397	„
Rapeseed	13,591	„
Poppyseed	1,012	„
Ground Nuts	501	„

FREIGHTS are dull, with next to no enquiry for ready or forward, and no fresh business of importance has transpired to-day.

EXCHANGE.—In sympathy with Calcutta, this market has been quiet with a weaker tendency, and three months' sight credits have been sold, ready, at 1s. 4⅜d. and at 1s. 4 7-16d. for next year. For Bank Telegraphic 1s. 4 7-32d. has been named for the end of this and early next year's transfer, and we hear of a little having been placed in the latter position, but the current rates quoted for remittance are doubtful.

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 4 7-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 3-16d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 4 5-16d.	„
Credits do.	1s. 4⅛d.	„
Francs do.	1-72½.	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been weak again to-day the "bears" having got the market pretty well in their hands for the moment, assisted by Calcutta, whence the cash rate for Four per cents. comes at par. Here also par has been quoted both for cash and the next account, while for the end of September the rate has declined to 99⅞ to 15-16, a good deal of business having been reported for this month's settlement. 103⅜ is still the nominal quotation for 4½ per cent. paper.

SHARES.—There has been rather more doing in this market to-day in Mill and Press scrip, and we make the following alteration in our list this evening: City of Bombay Mill shares are Rs. 2 higher, at Rs. 1,085; Empress, James Greaves, and Jubilee Mill shares are all Rs. 5 lower, at Rs. 685 for the two first and Rs. 775 for the last; while Maneckji Petit and New Great Eastern are Rs. 5 higher, at Rs. 1,226 and Rs. 675, respectively. French Press shares are Rs. 10 lower, at Rs. 525; Munmar are Rs. 5 down, at Rs. 242½; Mofussil are Rs. 2½ higher, at Rs. 442½; and New Indian Rs. 6, at Rs. 92½ per share.

[For latest Stock and Share Prices see page 3.]

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

HONGKONG, AUG. 14.

The s. s. Nizam (extra) arrived here from Bombay on the 12th instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, AUG. 13.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats firm.

Good Fair Dhollera	4 7-16

The Manchester Market has been steady.

7 lbs. Shirtings	5-1½
8¼ „ „	6-3½
40s Mule Twist	0-9
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	1s. 4d.
2¾ per cent. Consols for account	98⅛
3 per cent. French Rentes	85½
4 per cent. Rupee paper	67⅛
4½ per cent. „	69⅜
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	107¼
Bar Silver	42⅛d.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

(AUGUST 14.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

Moulmein route to Siam interrupted beyond Indian frontier.

Bangkok-Saigon section interrupted.

Cable Australia Newzealand interrupted.

Cable between Java and Sumatra interrupted.

Telegrams to and from Sumatra will be carried by steamer leaving Anger daily.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST [illegible] of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p. m. of 14th Aug. 1889.

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission.* Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Teheran	13	7	25	1	4
Suez	13	7	16	0	52

* Difference in longitude allowed for.

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., 14th Aug. 1889.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	49	...	6
„ Kurrachee	...	15	...	1
„ Madras	...	27	...	1

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT, AUGUST 13.

10 p.m.	79·3

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 14.

6 a.m.	80·3
10 a.m.	79·0
2 p.m.	81·4
4 p.m.	78·4

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

BATLIBOI—August 14, Shirinbai, wife of Mr. Rustomjee Limjee Batliboi, and sister of Mr. K. M. Shroff, aged 30 years. Funeral will take place to-day at 7 a.m., at the residence of the late Mr. Jamsetjee Cursetjee Batliboi, Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

POLLETT—July 26, at Cawnpore, the wife of W B Pollett, Government Telegraphs, of a son.
FELL—August 8, at "Newlands," Simla, the wife of Major E J Fell, 8th Hussars, of a son.
HARRISON—August 10, at Allahabad, the wife of C E G Harrison, E I Railway, of a daughter.
SINHA—August 10, at Allahabad, the wife of Kumar Shivanath Sinha Barrister-at-Law, of a son.

DEATHS.

PARSICK—August 8, at Simla, Mary Annie, widow of the late John Parsick of the Agra Bank, and daughter of the late Richard Noble, of Dublin, aged 67 years, 11 months and 18 days.
WILLIAMS—August 7, at Etawa, of pneumonia, J Walter Williams, District Superintendent Police.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, AUGUST 15, 1889.

WE publish to-day a full report of the instructive discussion which took place on the subject of leprosy at the meeting of the Corporation on Tuesday. As Mr. Kirkham observed, during the last three months that has elapsed since the question was brought before the Corporation, a remarkable change has taken place and public opinion has become matured on the subject, the death of Father Damien having hrilled the entire civilised world. Oddly enough, Dr. Khory, in an appeal to the Corporation to do as little as possible, asserted that Mr. Kirkham's speech in April last had done as much as Father Damien's death or the Prince of Wales' leper to alarm the public mind. If this were intended as a reproach, it was a reproach of the kind which may be held as the highest praise. The three Bombay medical gentlemen who addressed the meeting laboured with zeal and ability, but with, as it appears to us, conspicuous insuccess to establish that leprosy is not contagious, or indeed as dangerous a disease as small-pox or phthysis. One argument rested on the supposed fact that none of the medical men or attendants in charge in the leper ward in a Bombay hospital had ever taken the disease. Since that argument was used, we have been grieved but not surprised to learn that a medical man so engaged in the hospital in question has been pronounced a leper, and has sought to commit suicide. Dr. Balchandra, contending that there is no actual increase of leprosy—a declaration strangely at variance with the evidence—naively added that the reason people are so frightened is that Bombay is easy of access and that lepers come to the city and are now seen "here, there, and everywhere." It is as indisputable that leprosy has increased and is increasing as that the highest scientific authorities are now practically in accord as to the communicability of the dread disease. Dr. Balchandra ventured to assert that Sir W. Moore did not hold that opinion. We here produce the actual testimony of that eminent and experienced medical man on the subject: "Within my own knowledge," said Sir William, speaking recently in St. James's Hall, "within my own knowledge leprosy has been communicated to a female employed at an Indian dispensary attending to lepers. All that is required is the transmission of leprous discharge which contains the microbe or germ of leprosy to the healthy body. If the poison come into contact with an abrasion or sore of a healthy skin, an infinitesimal portion of leprous discharge is quite sufficient. In a hot country, such as India, where lepers abound, where most people do not wear shoes and stockings, where consequently people's feet are often scratched or wounded, and whose habits are more or less uncleanly, it will readily be conceived how frequently this communication of leprous discharge may occur, not only directly, but indirectly, by soiled clothes, by using other persons' slippers, or even perhaps by water." Sir William went on to say that flies are a medium of communication, and flies are legion in India. A fly investigates a leprous sore or leprous discharge, carries a particle of poison on his proboscis or legs, and next settles on the sore of a healthy person. It is the same with mosquitos, which thus convey elephantiasis. By the light of this unhesitating opinion of the late Surgeon-General we may judge the peril incurred by the two thousand youths pursuing their studies in the immediate vicinity of the ulcerous lepers, whose condition has been described in the official letter addressed by Dr. Meyer to Mr. Kirkham as Educational Inspector. Dr. Balchandra does not believe that Sir William Moore regards leprosy as communicable. With similar courage Dr. Khory refuses to accept the opinion on the subject of Dr. Vandyke Carter, which we find thus published for public information in the *Bombay Government Gazette* of June the 30th, 1887:—"The direct communicability of leprosy is at least a good working hypothesis, considering the results of the strict segregation of the affected as set forth in the New Norwegian Statistics; for, except upon such view, no adequate explanation appears of that prompt and decided abatement of disease which these careful data show." It is scarcely credible that against this mature opinion, founded upon the most recent observation, the learned councillor adduced the fact that twelve years previously Dr. Carter held that leprosy was not contagious. All the same the objectors themselves approve of the principle of the Lepers Bill now before the Supreme Legislative Council. Public opinion not only in Bombay, but throughout India will support the Government in the proposed legislation, which, when some defects resulting from oversight or want of full appreciation of special dangers are made good, will greatly mitigate the worst dangers now arising from this source.

The Resolution of the Government of Bombay on the subject of the removal of vagrant lepers from the close vicinity of two of the largest educational institutions in this city, though somewhat tardy, has the merit of bringing the question of existing legal powers for dealing with an intolerable evil of the kind to a practical test. The Acting Commissioner of Police reported to Government—as the Municipal Commissioner reported to the Corporation—that section 269 of the Penal Code expressly provided for the apprehension and punishment of those who were spreading infection of dangerous disease amongst the community. The words of the section are quite explicit, and if the promulgation of a law were the same thing as enforcing it, the danger to the public health, so long complained of, would have been put an end to years ago. Section 269 is as follows:—"Whoever unlawfully or negligently does any act which is, and which he knows or has reason to believe to be, likely to spread the infection of any disease dangerous to life, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months or with fine, or with both." There was never any doubt as to the powers conferred under this section for dealing with vagrant lepers, but the difficulty lay in the carrying of them out. In the first place it was undesirable to carry the taint into the police courts and the jails, and in the next it was useless to imprison the lepers for a longer or shorter term, when upon their liberation they were certain to revert to their old haunts. Colonel Wise pointed out that before the Police could deal with the mischief and clear the streets of vagrant lepers, it was necessary that some asylum or place of refuge to which the lepers could be conveyed should be provided. Mr. Kirkham had given notice of a motion that the Municipal Commissioner should be requested, in conjunction with the Police, to afford the authorities of St. Xavier's College and the Elphinstone High School to test the applicability of the provisions of the Penal Code and the Municipal Act to the case of the Nacoda Tank lepers; but the Resolution of Government which was placed before the Corporation rendered this proposal superfluous by directing that the Commissioner should provide an asylum or hospital and should cause the dangerous lepers to be removed thither. Section 424 of the new Municipal Act provides that "the Commissioner, or any Police officer empowered by him in this behalf, may, on a certificate signed by the Health Officer or by any duly qualified medical practitioner, direct or cause the removal of any person who is, in the opinion of such executive Health Officer or other medical practitioner, without proper lodging or accommodation, or who is lodged in a building occupied by more than one family, and who is suffering from a dangerous disease, to any hospital or place at which patients suffering from the said disease are received for medical treatment. The person, if any, who has charge of a person in respect of whom an order is made under this section shall obey such order." All, then, that is required to enable the Commissioner to remove dangerous lepers from the Nacoda Tank, the public markets, the frequented streets, and the by-ways, is a hospital or place to which the patients can be removed for treatment. Section 61 of the Municipal Act renders it incumbent on the Corporation to take measures "for preventing and checking the spread of dangerous diseases." It will now be for the Corporation to take the necessary steps to provide an asylum for lepers who endanger the public safety. In this connection we would suggest that to avoid delay while giving time for due consideration of the measures ultimately to be taken, arrangements should be made with the committee of the Edulji Framji Allbless Leper Home at Trombay, an excellent institution owing its existence to the benevolent munificence of the Allbless family, which would allow of the immediate reception at that institution of the lepers whose removal from Bombay is most urgently necessary. There are, we understand, vacant beds at present in that institution, and, no doubt, temporary provision could be made for the accommodation of a larger number if the Corporation undertook to reimburse the committee the outlay incurred. An arrangement of this kind would enable the Municipal Commissioner to act at once under the powers conferred on him by section 424 in the Municipal Act which we have just quoted.

INFORMATION reaches us of the death, a few days before the last mail left England, of Sir George Russell Clerk, K.C.B., G.C.S.I., twice Governor of Bombay. Sir George, who was in his eighty-ninth year, was the son of Mr. John Clerk, of Worting House, Hants, by a daughter of Mr. Carew Mildmay, of Shawford House, Hants, and sister to Lady St. John Mildmay. He was educated at Haileybury College, and entered the service of the East India Company in Bengal so long ago as 1817. At eighteen years of age he was appointed Assistant in the Political Department, and three years later Assistant to the Resident in Rajputana. For a year Mr. Clerk was Assistant to the Resident at Nagpur, in 1829 at Delhi, afterwards officiating as Political Agent at Jeypore, and at Kotah in 1830. Having now acquired a full knowledge of the duties of Political Resident he was appointed to Umballa, filling the post there for seven years. He was then successively Governor-General's Agent for the Punjab, Envoy to the Court at Lahore, and Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces. In January 1847 he took over the Governorship of Bombay from the Hon. Mr. Lestock R. Reid, Senior Member of Council, who had officiated since the retirement, in August of the previous year, of Sir George Arthur, K.C.B., a distinguished General, who had been successively Governor of Honduras, Van Dieman's Land, Upper Canada, and Bombay. For his services in India Mr. Clerk received the honour of knighthood. On the first of May 1848 he retired, and returning to England was offered the Governorship of the Cape, which, however, he declined, but he undertook the duties of Assistant to the High Commissioner in adjusting the affairs of the South African territories and settling the boundaries of the Orange Free States. Though he had determined in 1849 to retire finally on an annuity, Sir George was engaged in his South African work until four years after that date. Still his career of usefulness was not even yet at an end. In 1856 he was nominated permanent Under-Secretary of the India Board of Control, and on the reconstruction of the Indian administration two years later was appointed First Under-Secretary of State for India. On the retirement of Lord Elphinstone in May 1860, Sir George was again appointed Governor of Bombay; but he held the office for a year and eleven months only, ill-health compelling to retire, giving place to Sir Bartle Frere. A year after his return home Sir George was elected a Member of the India Council, an office which he held until 1876. On the establishment of the Order of the Star of India in 1861, Sir George Clerk was one of the first created knights of the Order, and on its extension in 1866 he became one of the Knights Grand Cross, standing on the rolls of the Order second only to the Maharaja Dhulip Singh.

FRIDAY'S issue of the *Pioneer* contained a brief paragraph bearing all the outward semblance of assurance, in which it was stated that a junior civilian the other day, "wanting to take short leave home, and possibly not finding his means superabundant, followed the course that has been recommended by so many people of late, and availed himself of a second-class passage. On his return he found himself rewarded for his frugality by a reprimand from Government for lowering the dignity and status of the Civil Service by his unseemly action." Our contemporary moralised on this, remarking that the Bombay Government having just had a sad experience of the consequences that may follow in the train of the personal extravagance of a single Civilian ought to have hailed with delight any symptoms of an economical disposition among the rising generation of officials instead of administering official censure. Our contemporary makes merry over the incident, but unfortunately for the *Pioneer* the whole story is untrue from beginning to end. There is not an atom of foundation for the statement. It does not appear to be even a fact that a junior civilian did avail himself of a second-class passage. And if he had he would have incurred no censure either official or unofficial, for it has never been considered of any concern to Government how a civilian or any other officer of Government may travel. It is absolutely untrue that a junior civilian was, as our contemporary appears to have been informed, reprimanded by Government for travelling second-class.

SIR EDWARD JAMES HARLAND, who has just been returned unopposed for North Belfast, is the son of a Scarborough doctor. He married the daughter of Mr. Thomas Wann, of Vermont, near Belfast, and thus began his connection with the borough. He is now a Justice of the Peace for Belfast and for the counties of Down, Antrim, and Leitrim, and was chairman of the Belfast Harbour Commissioners. Happening to be mayor during the visit of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales to Belfast he was created a baronet. Sir Edward was also High Sheriff of the county. As a matter of fact, he had much local interest, but Belfast was always a Conservative stronghold, and had returned four Conservatives ever since 1852. The borough is divided into four divisions. Three of these were carried by overwhelming Conservative majorities. The fourth was won by Mr. Sexton by a hundred and three votes, and this was considered the greatest Nationalist success of the last general election. The late Sir W. Ewart, whom Sir Edward Harland succeeds, had been a member of Parliament since 1878. He was a merchant and manufacturer, and in 1864 was one of a deputation from Belfast which assisted in negociating the treaty of commerce with France. He was a "Jubilee" Baronet, and was seventy years of age when he re-entered Parliament at the last election.

THE monsoon mud sports have again to be postponed till next week, owing to the unfavourable condition of the ground.

THE rainfall on both Vehar and Tulsi Lakes is still about ten inches over what it was a year ago. On Vehar Lake the rainfall for week ending 11th August was 4 inches 33 cents, it being 4 inches 9 cents for the corresponding week last year. On Tulsi Lake it was 4 inches 90 cents, as against 5 inches 90 cents last year. On Vehar Lake the rainfall up to date for the year was 68 inches 28 cents, it being 58 inches 93 cents a year ago, while on Tulsi Lake it was 76 inches 58 cents on 11th August, or 10 inches 43 cents over the rainfall at the same period a year ago.

THE case in which two young Parsees are charged with causing the wrongful detention of another Parsee, his wife, and son was proceeded with before Mr. Jehangir Maneckjee Cursetjee yesterday. All the evidence in the case was concluded, and Mr. Budroodin Tyebjee addressed the Court on behalf of the accused. He contended that they could be found guilty under sections 182 and 211, I. P. C., as the information they gave on which the complainants were detained was not false, but was perfectly true. He said that they were perfectly justified in doing what they had done, as they were under the impression that Coverbai was being forcibly taken away. This the learned counsel said had been proved, and since that was so, it was a perfectly legal action to stop them from so doing, as the girl was over 21, and they were guilty of a criminal offence in restraining her. The case will be concluded on Saturday next, and the Magistrate will deliver judgment on the following Monday.

THE hearing of the alleged case of incendiarism at Elphinstone-Road was resumed yesterday before Mr. Ryan at the Girgaum police court, when the evidence led was very strong against the accused.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY'S tour to Quetta is not certainly decided upon, but it is more than probable that he will, between the departure of Lords Reay and Connemara, and the arrival of Prince Victor, visit the North-Western Frontier. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief visits the frontier about the same time, and the tours of the Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief will most likely intersect at several points.

THE Colombo correspondent of the *Pioneer* wires:—"The Mengoon Prince has escaped from Pondicherry. He disguised himself as a woman and managed to get on board the Tibre, which arrived at Colombo on Sunday last. The police were watching him, and he was not to be allowed to land."

THE Burman police sergeant of Lingedaw, with a party of his men, followed up and encountered Boh Tha Mon's gang in the jungles a few days ago. One of the gang was killed and one taken prisoner; three guns were also captured. Tha Mon himself escaped: he is about the only boh now remaining at large in that part of the district. Inspector Pockett from Yetago has now gone out after him.

THE State of Independent Tipperah on our eastern frontiers is in need of over-hauling, says an up-country paper. The Bengal Government is likely to adopt steps towards that end shortly. The Political Agent advises that a European should be appointed manager. The old Rajah is thought incapable, and the State is in all likelihood to be put under a Regency.

THE Simla correspondent of the *Civil and Military Gazette* says that there is no truth in the rumour that Reuter's agent will be appointed Press Commissioner, or that the post will be re-established under that name. A *via media* between Press Commissionership and the present system of distributing news is under consideration, and will possibly take the form of occasional statements in Council.

THE sinking of the last pier in connection with the Chenab Bridge was completed on Saturday last. The bridge should, as anticipated, be finished and opened for traffic during the ensuing cold season. Mr. Bell, the Engineer-in-Chief, at present on leave in England, is expected to return next month.

THE other day a gang of thieves fell upon a field at Kasur, in the Punjab, and began rifling the granary belonging to a villager. The owner of the field came up and offerred resistance, upon which one of the thieves knocked him down, and during the scuffle, the thief rolled over and was taken by others of his gang to be the owner of the granary, and was struck with a *lathi* on the head and killed him. Thus the thieves, mistaking him for the owner, killed one of their own gang, while the owner escaped without a scratch.

THE Chief Justice of Bengal will, a Calcutta paper understands, take advantage of the long vacation to proceed on a voyage home for the purpose of recruiting his health. His lordship has booked his passage by the P. and O. ship, who leaving about the 3rd or 5th [illegible] steamer, return to India early in November.

HERE is a description of a "cropper" taken from the *Tirhoot Courier*:—"A raw youth of 18 years old borrowed a horse, and rode on him so anxiously as if he had never seated himself on the back of a horse

TELEGRAMS.

[CENTRAL NEWS TELEGRAMS.]

THE AUSTRIAN EMPEROR IN BERLIN.

BERLIN, Aug. 13.

The Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria, who is now on a visit to the Emperor William at Berlin has appointed Count von Moltke to a Colonelcy in the Austrian Army.

IMPERIAL AMENITIES.

A grand military review was held at Berlin to-day in honour of the Emperor Francis Joseph.

The two Emperors, on horseback, alternately led the troops past each other.

PRINCE BISMARCK IN CONFERENCE.

BERLIN, Aug. 14.

Prince Bismarck had a long interview yesterday with the Emperor Francis Joseph and Count Kalnoky, the Austrian Minister.

With the former the conference lasted seventy minutes; with the latter an hour.

THE ALLIANCE A SURETY OF PEACE.

At a dinner given last evening to the Austrian Emperor, His Majesty and the Emperor William amicably toasted one another, each reiterating the opinion that the Alliance was a surety of peace in Europe.

A GROWL FROM RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 14.

The *Novoe Vremya*, referring to the visit of the Austrian Emperor to Berlin, declares that the Triple Alliance means war, in which, it says, the Alliance will find itself sorely met.

CONTINUED OUTRAGES IN EGYPT.

CAIRO, Aug. 14.

The telegraph wires between here and the scene of operations have been again cut.

No news can be received from Wady-Halfa.

THE GOVERNMENT ESCAPE.

LONDON, Aug. 13.

In the Division of the Tithes Bill in the House of Commons last night, which nearly ended so disastrously for the Government, it appears that six Unionists and eight Tories voted against the Ministry.

THE NEW BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

LONDON, Aug. 14.

The Right Hon. H. Chaplin has accepted the presidency of the newly-constituted Board of Agriculture.

THE MAYBRICK CASE.

PETITION FOR REPRIEVE ABANDONED.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 14.

The proposal to petition the House of Commons relative to the case of Mrs. Maybrick, now awaiting execution, has been abandoned.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

GENERAL BOULANGER, COUNT DILLON, AND M. ROCHEFORT.

PARIS, Aug. 13.

The High Court has pronounced General Boulanger guilty of conspiring to overthrow the Government of the Republic, and Count Dillon and M. Rochefort guilty of complicity.

The Court will now proceed to consider the counts of treason and embezzlement with which the accused are charged.

AFFAIRS IN CRETE.

CANEA, Aug. 13.

Chadir Pacha, the new Governor-General of Crete, has arrived here and issued a proclamation, in which he promises to follow a liberal policy.

THE COIN COUNTERFEITING CASE AT MHOW.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MHOW, Aug. 14.

The High Court at Indore on appeal has reduced the sentence of 15 years' rigorous imprisonment passed upon Abdul Hamid by the Sessions Court on the charge of counterfeiting the Queen's coin in Mhow to one of ten years.

Three other persons of the alleged gang of counterfeit coin-makers have been arrested at Umjera and will be taken to Indore to-day for trial.

RETURN OF MR. HENVEY, C.S., FROM LEAVE.

Mr. F. Henvey, C.S., Agent to the Governor-General for Central India, has returned to-day from leave to England.

CAPTURE OF TANTIA BHEEL.

It is reported that Tantia Bheel has been captured by Sirdar Bahadur Ishri Prushad, C.I.E., late of the Central India Horse, at a village forty miles to the west of Sunawad.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 14.

It is announced by the *Morning Post* that the Indore officials have captured Tantia Bheel, the celebrated dacoit in the Central Provinces, who has been some ten years at large.

MORE FLOODS IN THE TRANS-INDUS HILLS.

Heavy rain in the Trans-Indus hills has again breached the Hurnai Railway. Some 68 miles of line between Spintangi and Kuch have been closed for through traffic, but a special trolly service has been arranged for the mails.

A NEW MILITARY POST AT HANGU.

A small military post is to be established at Hangu, between Kohat and Thull. This will probably have the effect of keeping the Miranzai border quiet.

LORD CONNEMARA'S MOVEMENTS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Aug. 14.

The *Fort St. George Gazette* announces that Government will leave Ootacamund on the 14th proximo. This reduces this year's stay on the hills over one month compared with the average of the past few years.

His Excellency the Governor will leave Ootacamund on the 5th and go to Negapatam, Tranquebar, and Kumbakonum, and arrive at Simla on the 5th or 9th October.

NOTES FROM LONDON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, July 26.

Outwardly at any rate the morals of this country have greatly improved of late years, especially in the Metropolis, and it is not easy to account for the present epidemic of rigid Puritanism with which we are afflicted. The latest phase of the activity of the *unco guid* is to attempt to prevent the running of Sunday trains on the Brighton line. At the half-yearly general meeting of that railway on Wednesday a resolution was formally proposed ordering a cessation of Sunday traffic, but it was rejected by an overwhelming majority. The motion was proposed not only upon Sabbatarian grounds, but in the interests of the company's employes; but the chairman, Mr. Samuel Laing, the former Finance Minister of the Government of India, was able to show that if all the special Sunday excursion trains were stopped the number of men whose services could be dispensed with was only sixteen.

Poor Mr. Winterbotham, who in the debates in the House of Commons on the Prevention of Cruelty to Children Bill made some rather sweeping reflections on theatrical dancers, is having a bad quarter of an hour. That singular specimen of a Church of England parson, the Rev. Stewart Headlam, has not only taken up the cudgels on behalf of his interesting young friends, but they themselves have shown that they can protest as vigorously as they can dance. Some of them have addressed the following letter to the hon. member for the Cirencester division:—

"Alhambra Theatre.

"To Mr. Winterbotham, M.P.

"Sir—At a meeting of the ballet ladies of the Alhambra, Lyric, and Empire Theatres, I was requested to forward to you the following resolution, which was carried unanimously:—'We have heard withindignation and disgust your statement that "the majority of ballet-girls end by becoming street-walkers." We deliberately tell you that this statement is a cruel and cowardly untruth. We challenge you to prove it is true or publicly withdraw it. It is a disgrace that any one professing to be a gentleman should thus libel women who are earning their living by an honourable and useful calling. If we were men we should know how to deal with you; as it is we despise you.'

"Signed on behalf of the meeting,

"JULIE SEALE."

Mr. Winterbotham during the recent debates was invited by Mr. Labouchere, who as an ex-theatrical lessee claims to know something about ballet-girls, to accompany him behind the scenes to observe for himself the decorum prevailing there. Fortunately for Mr. Winterbotham the invitation has not been accepted. After Miss Julie Seale's pleasant little note one can imagine what sort of a reception he would get from the "libelled ladies?"

To-night Admiral Field is to ask Sir John Gorst whether he can now state what progress has been made towards the completion of the long-promised first-class dock at Bombay for ironclads of Her Majesty's fleet; has the site been selected, has the estimate of cost been approved, if so what is the amount, and has the contract for its completion been given out, have the Indian Government and the Admiralty come to an agreement as to the portion of the cost of construction to be borne by each: and if the above questions receive answers in the negative, will he then state the cause of delay in carrying out the recommendations of successive naval Commanders-in-Chief for the last fifteen years that a dock for first-class battleships should be constructed as a matter of vital necessity and thus avoid the risk of sending ships in a disabled condition to Malta, distant 4,000 miles, to be docked and repaired, as was done in 1882. The gallant member, of course, refers to H. M. S. Euryalus, the then flagship on the East Indian Station, and now out of commission.

I understand that Mr. Robert Gordon, C.E., well-known in Burma as a former member of the Indian Public Works Department, has resigned his position as Consulting Engineer to the Burma Ruby Mines Company, in order to accept an invitation from the Siamese Government to advise them with reference to the development of public works in the dominions of King Phrabat. Mr. Gordon leaves for Bangkok in the course of next month. The Siamese authorities, if they mean business, could not have selected a better or more competent man to give them advice, and all who are interested in the extension of commerce in the Further East will earnestly hope that some good results may accrue from Mr. Gordon's mission.

THE NEW HOSPITAL FOR JAMNAGAR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

JAMNAGAR, Aug. 10.

H. H. the Jam Saheb laid the foundation-stone of a new hospital yesterday morning. There was already a hospital in Jamnagar, which was established as far back as Samvat 1922, and which having been of infinite service has latterly proved itself inadequate for the present requirements of our growing and populous city. Being situated in the heart of the town, any extension of the present building was out of the question. It was therefore wisely resolved to build an altogether new hospital out of the town, so as to secure for it all the advantages of free, pure air. The site selected was an excellent one, being on the Bedi Road, at no great distance from the Bedi Gate. The building was designed by Mr. McLelland, the State Engineer. The *elite* of Jamnagar had been invited to witness the ceremony of laying the first stone. A shamiana was pitched on the site to accommodate the guests. Full half an hour before the appointed time it was filled to overflowing. H. H.'s band was in attendance, and discoursed sweet music until the proceedings actually commenced. Punctually at 11 a.m. H. H. drove up to the shamiana and was received by the principal officers. He was shortly afterwards followed by the young Kumar Saheb, who smartly greeted the European ladies and gentlemen present, H. H. watching him with evident pleasure. The Kumar Saheb is a very young boy, being only seven years of age, but he has already made excellent progress in his education under the fostering care and supervision of Mrs. McLelland. There were present to witness the ceremony Colonel and Mrs. Humphrey, Mr. and Mrs. McLelland, Sodha Bhowsingjee, Dr. Dadabhai, Vazir Raghaobhai, Mr. Framji, Mr. Karsambhai, Mr. Kalyanrai, the Surnyayadhish, Mr. Khandoobhai Desai, and the High School establishment, Mr. Bajibhai, Mr. Waradbhai, Rao Saheb Pranshanker, assistant to Colonel Humphrey, Mr. Harivallabh, the Deputy Educational Inspector, and other leading Durbar officials, Bhayats, and Mahajans.

The Diwan Saheb, Mr. Maganlalbhai, opened the proceedings with a speech in Gujarati, of which the following is the substance:—

You have all been called together here to-day to witness the ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of a new hospital. Jamnagar is famous for its Vaidyas, who are known far and wide for their skill in the science of medicine. Jamnagar can boast of such Vaidyas as Bawabhai, Jandubhatt, and Manishanker, who have kept up the reputation of native medicine against great odds, and H. H. may well pride himself that it is chiefly owing to his support that native medicine still maintains its place in Kattyawar. A hospital on the European system was opened for the first time as far back as Samvat 1922. Since then dispensaries have been opened in every mahal of the State. These dispensaries, maintained on the European system, are in addition to the dispensaries under native Vaidyas, which H. H. has maintained in all the principal cities in his territories. The whole medical department in both its branches is under the efficient supervision of our zealous and painstaking medical officer, Dr. Dadabhai, L. M. & S., one of the alumni of the Grant Medical College. The Khambhalia Dispensary is under Mr. Virji Jhina, a gentleman of similar attainments, who is a native of this State, and who received his education at the expense of the State in the same college. Jamnagar is a growing city, and the accommodation in the existing hospital has failed to meet its present requirements. His Highness has, therefore, determined to erect another hospital at the cost of about Rs. 50,000. The design has been prepared by our able and talented State Engineer, Mr. McLelland. The new hospital will contain accommodation for fifty in-door patients. During the past few years several public works have been taken in hand and completed, such as the High School, Vernacular Schools in Jamnagar for boys and girls, two clock-towers in the city, and a clock-tower in the Rajkote Civil Station. The present hospital is estimated to cost about Rs. 50,000, and it is further intended to finish the bridge on the Jamnagar river during the current year at a cost of about Rs. 1,40,000, Rs. 60,000 having already been spent on it during the past year. H. H. has always evinced a deep interest for the welfare of those over whom he rules, and we all pray that he may be spared to us for many, many years.

On the conclusion of the speech the party adjourned to the place where preparations had been made for laying the foundation-stone.

PORTUGUESE INDIA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

GOA, Aug. 11.

In the annual report issued by the West of India Portuguese Railway Company for the year 1888 several suggestions have been made to improve railway receipts, such as by doubling the line over the ghauts, extending the breakwater, and the establishment of mercantile houses at Marmagao, to bring and ship goods direct to and from Europe. The first two suggestions depend for their realisation upon the Portuguese Government, but to attract merchants to Marmagao is somewhat a difficult task, and unless commercial advantages are shown there will be few volunteers who would like to establish themselves in the city of Vasco da Gama. There is no doubt that the Portuguese Government might have initiated the work by having a regular steam communication fortnightly or once a month. In 1887 the British India Steam Navigation Company offered to send a monthly steamer from Portugal to Marmagao on payment of a subsidy of £3,500 per year. While Government was considering the subject, the Portuguese Royal Mail Company interfered and requested the Government to keep over the matter for a year, when it would be able to enter into a contract with the Government and make trips beween Lisbon and Goa under the Portuguese flag. Two years have since elapsed, and there is no movement indicative of the realization of this important enterprise. The yearly interest amounts to 9 lacs and the profit for the year 1888 has been Rs. 31,000. If the railway receipts are not improved within the next year or two, the financial position of the country, which is already in a critical state, will be worse. The scarcity of money is already being felt, the rate of interest having advanced to 12 per cent., which will act injuriously upon the little trade we possess and upon the meagre agricultural operations in which the generality of the people are engaged.

This seems to be a fitting opportunity for starting agricultural banks in the principal towns to afford timely assistance to the impoverished ryots, and teach the rural population the advantages of saving money and putting it to interest in the banks, to which till now they are quite strangers. The opening of agricultural banks on the plan proposed by Sir William Wedderburn is becoming day by day apparent. The Government ought to take the initiative in this direction by combining the efforts of the capitalists and having a supervision over the working. A banking establishment under these lines will inspire confidence in the public and give an impetus to the circulation of capital, a large portion of which, for want of safe investment, is getting rusty.

Senhor Lapa, the Fiscal Chief of the Salt and Abkari Department, recently brought to justice eight individuals who have been selling adulterated country spirit. The contractors under whose orders these men were selling the liquor are liable to a fine of Rs. 8,000, which, it is stated, the Abkari Department is resolved to inflict as a necessary deterrent for others not to follow the injurious practice. There is a general cry all over the country against the adulterated drug offered to the public as a pure native spirit, and unless an example is made of the liquor contractors, who, under the name of country liquor, palm off upon the public a deleterious mixture, the evil will never be removed. This is the effect of the new rules by which competition in the supply of the country spirit has been suppressed by forcing the consumers to buy in their own circle. If Government is desirous that people should have pure spirit for their money, the abolition of the restriction is inevitable.

A contract for Rs. 8,000 has been given to make a road which will connect the projected Patriarchal Palace on the Hill Conceicao, but all tenders for building the palace have been rejected owing to a combination among the contractors. The Public Works Department will do the work on Government account, and it is not difficult to foresee that the work will come out dearer in expenditure and inferior in quality, as all such Government works have hitherto been. If it turns out otherwise, it will be an agreeable exception. In fulfilment of the promise made by His Excellency the Governor-General in the opening speech of the Provincial General Council, the Health Department has seriously undertaken the sanitary inspection of the city. The provincial towns of Margaum and Mapuca require immediate attention of the Health Office, especially the latter town, where sanitary arrangements have no existence. On his retirement from the post of District Judge of Salsette, Senhor Antonio Emilio d'Almeida Azavedo, an address is to be presented by his friends here at a public meeting to be shortly convened. The present jail is to be given over for the offices of the Public Works Department, and the prisoners are to be removed to the Barrack Hospital, to which the necessary arrangements for the security of the prisoners have been made. Our jails have always been notorious for the opportunities they have afforded to prisoners to escape.

LEPROSY IN BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—In the lecture on leprosy, delivered by Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna on the 2nd inst. in connection with the Bombay Medical and Physical Society and published in a pamphlet form he states, among other things, that there was only one case treated by the late Dr. Bhau Dajee of apparent cure. Dr. Bhau is dead, and the lecturer now freely makes the statement which, I say, is absolutely incorrect. For about twenty-five years I was with the doctor, who was my brother-in-law, and I testify that, to my knowledge, he treated about fifty cases, and that those who had followed his directions were entirely cured of that disease. At present I am treating three cases on the system discovered by Dr. Bhau Dajee, and they are progressing remarkably well. The lecture is full of history and theories, and if Dr. Bhalchandra had added to it his own experiences it would have been valuable. We do not want much of history and theories. What we require at present is the experiences of a medical practitioner in such cases. At the conclusion of the lecture, Dr. Grey was right in suggesting that those who would take part in the discussion would state well-ascertained facts and their own experiences, and I hope that they will not fail to carry out that suggestion. I should not have troubled you with this letter, but for Dr. Bhalchandra's insinuation that the medicines discovered by Dr. Bhau Dajee is of no use.—Yours, &c.,

NARAYAN BHIKAJI.

Bombay, Aug. 12.

RAINFALL ON THE G. I. P. R. LINE.

We are indebted to the Agent, G. I. P. Railway, for the following table of rainfall at stations along that line up to the week ending the 9th inst.:—

	In.	cts.		In.	cts.
Jabalpur	40	35	Nassick	5	67
Raver	18	76	Deolalee	8	29
Nimbora	19	80	Ghoti	40	85
Bhadli	14	13	Nargaon	12	9
Jalgaon	19	28	Warrengaon	19	50
Sirsoli	15	56	Hoodgi	14	15
Mhasawad	21	11	Mohol	12	6
Maheji	16	92	Madha	13	50
Pachora	20	96	Barsi Road	9	15
Kasgaon	17	20	Keim	6	69
Naidongri	17	27	Johur	5	94
Challisgaon	18	9	Pomalwari	7	53
Nandgaon	15	25	Dexal	6	17
Munmad	11	34	Lanowli	107	6
Lassalgaon	4	94	Dhond	3	0
Kerwadi	2	23	Talegaon	15	12

RAINFALL ON THE B.-G.-J.-P. RAILWAY.

The following is the return of rainfall registered at the undermentioned stations at 6 a.m. on the 10th, 11th, and 12th August 1889:—

	Ghadeshi.		Songad.		Dhola.		Chuda.		Chital.		Jetpur.	
	In.	ct.	In.	ct.	In.	ct.	In.	ct.	In.	ct.	In.	ct.
Previously reported	21	97	18	58	27	85	18	55	20	64	20	24
On 10th Aug.	0	6	...		0	4	...		0	10	0	20
On 11th Aug.	...		...		...		...		...		0	6
On 12th Aug.	0	54	0	17	0	2	...		0	18	0	15
Total up to date	22	57	18	75	27	91	18	55	20	92	20	65

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

The usual weekly meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal offices. Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee occupied the chair, and the others present were:—Colonel Merewether, R.E., Major Selby, R.E., Dr. Blaney, Dr. Cowasji Hormusjee, Messrs. E. B. Carroll, K. N. Kabrajee, Javerilal Umiashunker, Mulji Bhawanidas, Fazulbhoy Visram, and M. N. Banaji

UP-KEEP OF PRIVATE STREETS.

The Committee had under consideration memorandums, dated 8th instant, from the Commissioner, asking sanction, under section 305 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, to the service of notices on owners of the premises fronting or adjoining the private street, called New Sonapore Cross Lane, and also on owners of the premises fronting and adjoining the private street, called Delawrivadi, a branch of Banam Hall Lane, Girgaum, requiring them to level metal or pave drain, and light the said lane.

Dr. Cowasjee wanted to know how they proposed to serve those notices upon owners of property. The Municipal authorities had to bear the expense of the up-keep of other streets, for instance, they had to keep up the streets under the charge of the Port Trust.

The Municipal Commissioner pointed out that New Sonapore Cross Lane was a private street, although it was in the power of owners of premises in private streets, to put them in proper order, and then hand them over to the Municipality, as the Port Trust had done.

After further discussion the necessary sanction was given.

This was all the business of importance.

DEATH IN THE COOKING POT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I wish to draw attention to a matter of considerable importance, which must affect the health of many, unless the trick or deception which I wish to expose is prevented. "E. H. A." in his graphic description of the *kulai-wallah* or tinning-man, who comes to every bungalow at least once a month to tin the copper cooking vessels in almost universal use in India, has made a very clever and amusing sketch of the man and the manner in which he does his work; but he has not referred to what I believe is becoming a common practice, and one fraught with danger to all who eat food cooked in tinned vessels. I refer to the practice of substituting at least a partial coating of lead for the tin which until recently was alone used for the purpose of covering over the copper. I had heard it stated that the metal lead was being imported in unusually large quantities, and it was suspected that it was being used as a substitute for tin on account of the very high price of the latter metal. To substitute lead for tin, or even to use both of these metals in the so-called tinning process, is to subject every one who takes food cooked in these vessels to the dangers of at least chronic lead-poisoning. The various kinds of food used at one meal, especially by the well-to-do, must necessitate the use of quite a number of cooking pots, and in this way an appreciable quantity of lead may be introduced into the system and work mischief there. And this goes on day after day, and must give rise to the usual effects of chronic lead-poisoning. It is well known that in ways some of which appear trifling compared with that of having food cooked several times a day in pots tinned with lead—if I may use an Irishism—many persons are found in England to suffer from chronic lead-poisoning. Not only are lead miners, metallurgists, workers in lead or its alloys, such as compositors, solderers, type-founders, plumbers, and manufacturers of lead toys (toy-soldiers) sufferers from the effects of lead, but also fishmongers, (from using lead counters), pot-boys, those who use articles of food or luxury which have been wrapped in lead foil. The same effects have followed the use of articles of drink, which had been put into bottles, siphon soda-water bottles, &c., in which shot had been used when these were being cleaned, and smoking tobacco which had been wrapped in lead foil has given rise to the same effects. It is also well known that the water-supply of some towns—*e. g.*, that supplied to Glasgow from Loch Katrine—is so pure as to make it unsafe to use lead water pipes. When the water contains lime salts the lead pipes or cisterns lined with lead become covered by a deposit of lime, which prevents the water from being contaminated by the lead.

I was lately informed that a few persons in Bombay had taken to watching the *kullai-wallah* in order to prevent the use of lead, and when our *kullia-wallah's* turn came round I made up my mind to investigate the matter thoroughly. When the *kullai-wallah* was half done, I went out and took up one of the pots he had just tinned, and taking a piece of clean white rag on my finger I rubbed it on the tinned surface. The rubbing produced a blackish stain. On showing it to the *kullai-wallah* he said "Oh! the pot is not clean"! He then washed and scrubbed and dried the inside of the pot, but when I rubbed a fresh piece of clean rag, it was stained just as much as the first! I then looked in his basket, and hidden under some cotton I found what I at first thought was a piece of lead. I took it up, and the *kullai-wallah* at once said "Oh! we don't use that! That is for mending holes!" I told the man he must tin the pots over again. I then went to the chemist, and although the stain on the rag could have very little of the metal, it gave at once the reaction of lead when the tests were applied. When I returned to the house I found that the pots had been all done again, and they now failed to give the dark stain when a clean white rag or a piece of white paper was rubbed on the tinned surface. In order to make sure that the narrow ribbon-like strips of tin used in the tinning process were not adulterated with lead I took some of it out to Dr. Barry, the Chemical Analyser to Government, and asked him to test it, but it was found quite free from lead. This proved that the lead must have been knowingly and intentionally used in order to economise the more expensive tin. Dr. Barry pronounced the piece of metal which I thought was lead to be solder, but as solder consists of two parts of lead to one of tin, it is nearly as bad as using lead. When I stated my case to the Chemical Analyser he wondered if similar lead adulteration did not account for some experiences in his own household which had occurred a few days previously, on the very day the *kullai-wallah* had visited his house. On testing one of the cooking pots it was found to have lead either partly or wholly where tin alone ought to be! I think I have written enough to show that the *kullai-wallah* must be watched in future. The simple plan of rubbing a piece of clean white rag, or even paper, will at once supply sufficient evidence to allay or excite suspicion, for *tin does not stain*, whilst *lead, if present, will stain the white surface very much as if it had been rubbed with a lead pencil*, and then a chemist will soon place the matter beyond doubt. To show how little one can trust to one's servants in a matter of this kind, I ought to mention that I showed our butler the strip of tin and also the piece of solder, and he called them both *kullai*! I ought perhaps to say that the metal lead itself is not harmful, but the metal is so exceedingly unstable that many kinds of food and water act on it, and the resulting salts of lead are poisonous. Into the question of whether copper cooking pots should be used I need not enter. Possibly in time enamelled cooking pots or some other substitute may come into use, but copper cooking pots will not be done away with in a day or a year, and therefore those who pay some regard to the health of their households must see to it that the pots are really tinned. It would be interesting to know whether or not lead adulteration in the tinning process is common. Several of my own friends have assured me that they have found it practised whilst others have not yet examined their cooking pots. There is only one other point which I shall refer to, and it is merely to ask if any of your readers can tell whether a *kullai-wallah* who uses lead instead of tin can be punished.—Yours, &c.,

D. MACDONALD.

(Unavoidably held over from yesterday.)

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.		Fort.		Esplanade.		Colaba.	
	In.	cts.	In.	cts.	In.	cts.	In.	cts.
Previously registered.	59	3	63	69	62	45	55	15
Aug. 13, Tuesday ...	...		...		...		1	6
„ 14, Wednesday..	0	50	0	52	0	40	...	
Total...	59	53	64	21	62	85	56	21
Total of corresponding date last year...	49	3	43	70	48	59	47	76
Total of corresponding date of 1887 ...	68	96	70	47	66	72	64	96

Proposals are now under consideration for a through mail service between Calcutta and up-country, and Bombay and Karachi. At present the Calcutta mails are detained ten hours at Lahore and the Bombay mails eleven hours at Raewind, but under the new scheme these detensions will be saved.

Maharaja Sir Pertabsingh, K.C.S.I., has, through Government, secured the services of Major W. Beatson with a view to the efficient training of His Highness's army. For some time past His Highness personally led his troops, and directed their drills.

ALLEGED INCENDIARISM AT PAREL.

Yesterday at the Girgaum Police before Mr. P. Ryan the charge against Shawaksha Pestonjee Neeramwalla with committing mischief by fire with intent to destroy a house situated on the Elphinstone Road on the night of Friday, the 26th July last and the abetment of the commission of the said offence was resumed. Mr. Little, the Public Prosecutor, conducted the case for the prosecution, and Mr. Mirza Hoosein Khan, Solicitor, appeared on behalf of the accused.

Manockjee Eduljee Contractor said:—On the 13th May 1886 he took a lease of 1,500 square yards of land for 99 years adjoining Elphinstone Road, and on a portion of that ground he built a house. On the 16th July 1887 he mortgaged that house and about 364 square yards to one Hurjeevundas Narayandas for Rs. 7,000. On the 1st August 1889 he sold the remainder of the land, 1,170 square yards, to Rastomjee Ruttonjee Contractor for Rs. 2,000. On the 15th March 1888 he mortgaged the house and land, already mortgaged to Hurjeevundas Narayandas, to the accused for Rs. 3,700, and this is the Gujrathi document of the mortgage deed. On the 9th November 1888 he sold the same house and land which had been mortgaged to the accused for Rs. 10,700. This is the original deed of conveyance. Out of the Rs. 10,700 the accused retained Rs. 3,700 due to him on his mortgage, and on the same day he paid off the Rs. 7,000 of the mortgage to Hurjeevundas Narayandas. On the same day the accused purchased from Rastomjee Ruttonjee Contractor the remaining land for Rs. 2,300. This is the deed of assignment. Mr. Eddow, of the Public Works Department, occupied the house for three or four months on a rentage of Rs. 50 per month for the first floor of the house only. Witness had known the accused for 12 or 15 months. He employed accused to superintend the building of his house at Dadur Road. He offered to sell the house to the accused. He knows the last witness, Jewanjee. He used to do piece-work for him as a carpenter. That was some time before accused was superintending the work, and whilst he was there witness insured the Elphinstone Road house for Rs. 12,000 from 16th March 1888 to 16th March 1889 at the Economic Fire Office. The cross-examination of this witness was reserved.

Hurjeewun Narayandas said he is cashier in Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co's. He knows the last witness. On the 16th July 1887 he mortgaged his house to him. On the 9th November 1888 that mortgage was paid off. On that day accused purchased that house and the adjoining land and mortgaged them to him on the same day for Rs. 9,000. (Mortgage deed produced.) That time the house was insured for Rs. 1,200 until 15th March 1889. He sent a broker to the accused two days previous to that with the policy. These are the two receipts drawn out in his name. The broker brought him this policy of the Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Company for Rs. 20,000. Mr. D. Sassoon and Company are the agents of this company. Accused never paid him any interest on the mortgage. He demanded it of him several times. He sent a notice to him through his Solicitor, Mr. Shamrao Pandoorung. When he pressed him hard, accused gave him further security, by depositing certificates of ownership of three padows. When he last pressed accused, which was on a Wednesday, the 24th July last, he told him that he would positively pay him on the following Monday. If he did not do so, witness could sell the house. Witness did not take any step to sell the house then. On Saturday following Inspector Framjee gave him certain information, and on the next day, Sunday, he went to the house, but was prevented from entering it, and found that it was in the charge of the police.

Cross-examination reserved.

Jeewundass Kessewjee said he was state broker and lived in Withulwady. He knew the last witness as well as the accused. In March last he got the house on Elphinstone Road insured. It had been previously insured for Rs 12,000. In March last it was insured for Rs. 20,000. He got the house insured for Rs. 20,000 under instructions he received from accused. It was insured in the name of Hurjeewun, because he was the mortgagee. He knew nothing about the contents of the policy, nor the description of the building contained in the policy. He handed the policy to Hurjeevundas after showing the policy to the accused. He transacted this business through a clerk named Nanabhoy Baboojee of Messrs. D. Sassoon and Company.

Nanabhoy Baboojee said he was head clerk in the service of Messrs. David Sassoon and Company and look after the agency business of the Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Company. He knew the last witness Jeevundas Kessoojee. On the 15th March last he called at his office and told him to insure some property mortgaged to Hurjeevundas Narayandas on the Elphinstone Road for Rs. 20,000. He knew Hurjeevundas as a respectable man employed at Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Company. Jeewundas gave him a description of the property and settled the terms, and then paid him the premium, Rs. 50, and witness gave him this interim protection note and receipt. All this occurred in one interview. At that time witness had not the property surveyed. It was the practise to have the property insured duly surveyed. Instructions were issued to the company's surveyors, named Messrs. Shapoorjee and Muncher-shaw Nusserwanjee Chadabhoy. In due course he received this survey report, now produced, dated 28th March 1889. Subsequent to the receiving of this report he issued this policy, now produced, and gave it to the broker. Before the policy was issued the broker called and asked that the plinth and land should be included in the policy. On Tuesday, the 28th July, on receiving certain information, he went to the house with the surveyor and then saw the state of the building inside.

Cross-examination reserved.

Shapoorjee Nusserwanjee, of Messrs. Shapoorjee and Nusserwanjee N. Chandbahoy, said his office is in the Victoria Buildings, Fort. His firm are surveyor's to the Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Company and other Fire Insurance Companies. In March last he was instructed to survey bungalow at Elphinstone Road, and he personally did so. The report, was the report he furnished to Messrs. David Sassoon and Co. In this report he valued the buildings, exclusive of the foundation and ground floor at Rs. 8,000. The report is correct. In consequence of instruction, he received from the Fire Insurance Company he visited the bungalow on the Elphinstone Road on the 28th July last, when he saw the accused and the police there. He made notes of what he saw there. On inspecting the house he observed on the ground floor that the doors and windows were barricaded by strips of wood; there were pieces of planks, bamboos, wood shavings, an empty tin of kerosine oil, a bundle of bamboo matting lying near a nanee on the east side of the ground floor, and gunny cloth was nailed on to the doors and windows. A strip of sackcloth was led on to the first and second floors by openings or holes made on those floors. On the first floor he observed in the verandah of the front room date matting saturated with kerosine oil. Turkey red cloth and muslin were attached to the glass windows and the door barricaded. In the front room there were date matting, sawdust, wood shavings, pieces of deal wood, and kerosine cases. The centre post supporting the upper floor had been sawn round to a depth from half an inch to three-quarters of an inch; the doors and windows were barricaded with strips of wood and covered with cloth. The next room was covered with gunny, sawdust saturated with kerosine oil, and two empty tins of kerosine and an empty kerosine case. The window on the east side was barricaded in this room. In a room behind the last, the floor was covered with gunny, two empty tins, and one empty case. There was a hole on the floor with a strip of gunny going through it leading to the ground floor, and also a strip of gunny from that floor to the plank flooring on the second floor. There was another strip of gunny from this to the post in the front room. The door at the back staircase leading to the first floor was barricaded. There was cloth over the windows in the front. On the second floor the floor was covered with shavings, matting, &c., as on the first floor, all saturated with kerosine oil. A hole was cut on that floor, with shavings and rubbish lying near it. The staircase of the back door was barricaded with pieces of wood, window frame on the ground floor was charred, and the wood on the ground floor partly burnt. The gully between the house and the adjoining house is six feet wide.

At this stage the case adjourned for further hearing till to-day.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

Simla, August 14.—Pressure has continued to fall over the whole country. The change is moderate in Burma and Ceylon and brisk to rapid elsewhere. The distribution is still practically unchanged, except that gradients continue to increase. Winds are variable in direction in the western desert in trough, and a low pressure lies over the North-West and Central Provinces and in the north-west angle of the Bay. Elsewhere normal monsoon directions prevail. The force is about average on the west coast and below the average in the Bay. Temperature is high, except in Guzerat and the Punjab. Rain is general, except in the south of the peninsula and a large part of the Punjab, and a fall exceeding three inches is reported from Jalpaiguri, Patna, and Gopalpoor.

LEPROSY IN BOMBAY.

The Municipal Corporation of Bombay on Tuesday afternoon had a long discussion on the Municipal Commissioner's letter forwarding the Health Officer's remarks on the question of dealing with leprosy, furnished in accordance with a resolution of the Corporation of 4th April last, together with Government Resolution of 3rd July, and Bill to make provision for the isolation of lepers and the amelioration of their condition. Mr. Grattan Geary, President, occupied the chair, and the others present were:—Messrs. Abdulla Meherulli Dharamsi, Amirudin Tyabji, Bhagwandas Narotumdas, and Balchandra Krishna Bhatawadekar; Dr. Thomas Blaney, Messrs. H. C. Barder, Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, E. B. Carroll, George Cotton, Cowasjee Hormusjee, Damodar Tapidas, Dinshaw Edulji Wacha, J. R. Duxbury, Eknath Raghunath Khote, Fazulbhoy Visram, A. M. Gabbay, Jagmohandas Vandrawandas, Jamshedji Kharsedji Kama, Jamshedji Pallonjee Kapadia, Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik, Jaya Karadi Lingu, Kaikhosro Nowroji Kabraji, K. M. Shroff, T. B. Kirkham, Rai Bahadur Lachmon Singh, and Meherjibhai Rastamji Setna; Colonel G. L. C. Merewether, R.E., Messrs. Mulji Bhawanidas Barbhaya, Khan Bahadur Muncherjee Cowasjee Murzban, Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee, Nanabhoy B. Jejeebhoy, Naoroji Beramji Suntook, Narayen Ganesh Chandavarkar, Narotamdas Govardhandas, Pherozeshah Merwanjee Mehta, Purshotumdas Mangaldas Nathubhoy, Raghunath Narayen Khote, C.I.E., Rahimtula Khairaz, Rahimtula Mohamed Sayani, Rastamji Nasarvanji Khory, Rustomjee Dhunjeebhoy Setlna, and G. W. Roughton; Major H. O. Selby, R.E., Messrs. Shivaji Dhurmaji, Tribhowandas Mungaldas Nathoobhoy, Tribhowandas Varjiwandas, E. F. Underwood, Vandrawandas Purshotumdas, Rao Saheb Vasudeo J. Kirtikar, and Viegas Accacio Gabriel, and Capt. W. P. Walshe.

Mr. T. B. Kirkham in opening the discussion moved:—"(1.) That the Corporation learns with much satisfaction that the Government of India contemplates early legislation with the double object of preventing the spread of leprosy and ameliorating the present condition of lepers. (2.) That the Corporation further records its general approval of the principles of the draft Lepers Bill, viz., the compulsory segregation of lepers, the provision of public asylums or retreats under adequate supervision and with all pro

a pauper or a vagrant, he was yet a dangerous person; and the State was justified in asking such people to segregate themselves from contact with their fellow-citizens, because it was necessary for the public health. The fourth head, Mr. Kirkham continued, was, he ventured to think, the most pressing, and the most necessary of all. The difficulty of the authorities of St. Xavier's College and Elphinstone High School had in dealing with lepers at the Nacoda Tank was as great now as three months ago. It, therefore, must be admitted the law was inadequate to deal with the difficult problem. The Municipal Commissioner was of opinion that some sections of the Municipal Act, and that one section of the Penal Code—he believed section 209—made it penal for a person negligently to do an act which was likely to spread any disease dangerous to life. Why was that section not put into force in the case of those people at the Nacoda Tank? He had had a letter from the Rev. Dr. Mayr regarding these lepers at the Nacoda Tank. He mentioned one leper in particular. "There is one leper," he wrote, "whom I am prepared to identify out of a thousand, with his face miserably disfigured and his toes and fingers' ends gone; he has his permanent abode under the trees in the corner of the Nacoda Tank, where he also sleeps, weather permitting; in case of showers he retires for the night to the open arches in the middle wing of Elphinstone High School. I see him since the month of May on every school-day in the afternoon when passing over to the new building. On Wednesday or Friday last in the afternoon, on my way to the new building, I found the leper sleeping on a stone bench near Nacoda Tank with his sore face pressed to, and his finger stumps resting on the stone; and on my return I was shocked to find a European pauper sleeping on the very same spot and exactly in the same position." He, Mr. Kirkham, had been there that very morning, and he saw that it was only too likely that anyone who lay on that stone bench would rest in the same position. Was that man not doing an act which was likely to spread a dangerous disease? What he proposed as a practical man was that a case under the section of the Act referred to should be tried. Of course there was the question to be considered what were they to do with these lepers when they got them. His friend, the President, had said to him, "When you arrest these lepers, what can you do with them? You cannot bring the lepers into the police courts and taint the dock in which others will have to stand, nor can you fill the gaols with them and spread the contagion." He would say let the law take its course and the authorities will then be compelled to make provision. The first thing to do is to provide asylums and hospitals to which they can be removed when apprehended. He trusted, he said in conclusion, they would face that difficulty, and deal with it in a practical and direct manner to the utmost of their ability.

Dr. Cowasjee seconded Mr. Kirkham's resolution, reserving his remarks till later on.

The Municipal Commissioner said he had already expressed his opinion. He could only say, as far as he was in a position to judge on that very important question, he entirely agreed with Mr. Kirkham. The question was whether the public health was being endangered, and if so, if they were to have power to interfere with individuals so endangering public health. It seemed to him a matter deserving no consideration whether the leprous person was a vagrant or one earning his own living. Until recently they had instances of people selling meat. If any possible circumstances could justify the interference of a vagrant who was a leper, surely the same circumstances could justify the interference with a man selling food and causing communication of the disease or danger of communication. Dr. Balchandra in the learned exposition on the subject which he—the Commissioner—had read expressed it as his opinion that leprosy was not infectious, but endemic. He mentioned this because, if they referred to the Act, they would find that endemic and infectious diseases were described as dangerous diseases, so the Municipal Act was equally applicable to leprosy, whether it were proved to be endemic or infectious. Whether or not the disease was contagious he would not discuss; but it seemed to him, to accept the lecturer's own conclusion, there was in his opinion ample justification for having asylums where lepers might be treated. That, he hoped, might serve to remove such impressions as existed that he had said lepers should be treated in the same way as the poor. He recommended that for both there should be retreats, and that the public health should be guarded. Since he had laid his report before the Corporation, he had received certain papers which he thought he should read at once, as they might have some influence on the meeting. One was the Government Resolution on the Nacoda Tank. The Resolution was:—"(1) The Nacoda Tank, on the pavement surrounding which the lepers in question are stated to have located themselves in large numbers, is in the possession of the Municipality. The Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay should therefore be requested to take early measures towards the ejection of the lepers from that property, and to see that they do not again resort to that place in future. (2) As remarked by the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, what is needed to prevent lepers from thus establishing themselves in certain inconvenient localities or loitering about the public streets, to the great danger of the inhabitants, is the setting apart of a place where these unfortunate persons could be treated. Under section 424 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, it is the duty of the Municipality to remove to any hospital or place provided for the purpose any person who, without proper lodging or accommodation, is suffering from a dangerous disease. The Municipal Commissioner should be requested to provide a suitable place for this purpose as early as possible." He had also a report from the Commissioner of Police, dated 19th June 1889:—(a) Present state of circumstances.—1. My enquiries show that the city of Bombay is much infested by lepers, and that they are steadily on the increase. Wandering about the streets and mingling with the inhabitants as they do, they are not only a great public nuisance, but a source of serious danger to the community, and it is a matter of urgent necessity that early measures should be taken to rid the general public of daily contact with such an infectious and serious disease. Roughly estimated, the number of known lepers in the city is between four and five hundred. (b) Do the lepers live by begging?—2. Nearly all the lepers exist by begging, but a few are well-to-do, and either earn a livelihood themselves by some trade or are supported by their relatives. Those who are mendicants (I should say over 90 per cent.) squat by the side of the public roads or near temples and ask alms. During the warm weather they lie about in the streets at night, and when it is cold or wet obtain such shelter as they can in verandahs, in vacant corners of buildings, and the leper dharamshala. They are most of them miserable objects, and are to be seen going about in all stages of this loathsome disease. There are several cases of attempted suicide among them and of drowning in tanks during the year. The former cases give much trouble; they are generally taken to hospital in recklas which have to be disinfected afterwards. (c) Prosecution.—The solicitor points out the law under which these lepers can be prosecuted; but there is no question under this head. They can be dealt with fully under the Municipal Act, and if section 424 were enforced, we could clear the streets of them in a few days. The difficulty lies, not in the law for dealing with them, but in the want of a place for their accommodation; and until this is provided the police are unable to move. It is of no use the police arresting and placing these miserable creatures before the courts when the Magistrates have no place to send them to, as we cannot crowd our jails with them, besides there would be nothing gained by sending them to jail for a few days and then turning them loose in the streets to wander about and beg as before. 4. Let there be a place set apart for the accommodation of lepers, and the police will clear the city of them in a very short time; but until that is done, we are helpless. In any accommodation provided I am decidedly of opinion that the segregation of the sexes should be enforced. 5. The large number and increase of lepers in this city is, no doubt, brought about in a great measure owing to the well-known generosity and charitable nature of the wealthy inhabitants, by whom they are fed daily, and I cannot help thinking that if some scheme were set on foot for the accommodation and maintenance of these poor creatures, the native gentlemen of Bombay would freely contribute to it.—(Sd.) F. J. Wise, Col., Acting Commissioner of Police. He had also received counsel's advice on four points. (1.) Leprosy was a dangerous disease within the meaning of the Municipal Act. (2.) It was the business of the Corporation to provide an asylum or hospital for lepers. (3.) Under section 518 of the Act Government could compel the Corporation to provide such an asylum or lepers' retreat. (4.) The certificate referred to in section 424 must be a certificate for each person and not for a class of persons. The only action the Municipal authorities could take with regard to the Nacoda Tank was to close it temporarily. But whether it were closed temporarily or permanently he as the Municipal Commissioner had no power to remove a leper from that tank than he had to remove any other member of the public. He could only remove a leper if he was in a position to remove him to an asylum for persons suffering from leprosy, and there was no much asylum in Bombay.

Dr. R. N. Khory observed that Government had framed the Bill expressly for those lepers, who were vagrants, and there was no mention whatever made in it about the rich or well-to-do classes referred to by Mr. Kirkham in one of the series of resolutions just proposed by him. He objected to the second part of the resolution, which referred to the compulsory segregation of lepers.

Mr. Kirkham alleged that the disease was contagious, but many of the most eminent physicians and scientific men of Europe positively stated that leprosy was not a contagious disease. Dr. Khory then an amendment that the second clause should be modified as follows:—"That the Corporation record its general approval of the principles of the Draft Lepers Bill, and expresses its opinion that the object of the Bill being to prevent the spread of leprosy, which has reached that stage at which it endangers public health the words "leprosy and lepers be clearly defined in the Bill." He also moved that the third and fourth clauses be omitted altogether.

Dr. Bhalchundra, in seconding the amendment, remarked that Mr. Kirkham in his able speech had observed that there was evidence of leprosy being on the increase in Bombay, and that it was a contagious disease.

There had been a great deal of research made by scientific men in connection with leprosy, but they had not come to any definite conclusion on the subject of its being a contagious or a noncontagious disease. It would be better not to interfere with the rich or well-to-do members of the community who were so unfortunate as to suffer from the disease, because they were well able to take care of themselves.

The Municipal Commissioner said that he had not made use of the word "rich" in his letter; the word he had used was "non-vagrants."

Mr. Kirkham said that the word "non-vagrants" might be substituted for the word "rich," in his resolution.

Dr. Bhalchundra, in conclusion, said that he did not mean to say that leprosy was not contagious in the least, but what he wished to impress upon the minds of his brother-councillors was that one out of the three forms of leprosy was to a certain and limited extent contagious, and that too at an advanced stage of the disease.

Dr. Meherjeebhoy Rustomjee Settna observed that he had gone carefully into the question of leprosy, and he was of opinion that it was not so contagious as it was popularly believed it to be.

The Hon. Mr. P. M. Mehta said that in considering the Leper Bill of the Government of India, there was not very great necessity of coming to a definite conclusion whether or not leprosy was a contagious or a non-contagious disease. The Bill seemed to have been drawn up with very great care, and he thought that Mr. Kirkham had rather misconceived its scope when he framed his proposition in the manner he had done. If he had conceived it in the right way, he would have left out the second and third paragraphs of his proposition. The second paragraph was founded upon an inaccurate statement of the principles of the Bill. The principle of the Bill did not, as stated, contemplate a compulsory segregation of the lepers, except in the case of vagrants. Dr. Bhalchundra also had taken a mistaken view about the scope of the Bill, when he stated that a policeman could walk off a leper from one place to another. The Bill provided that the District Magistrate only could order the removal of a leper, and it was not likely that such an officer would do it unless he had good reasons to believe that the man was a leper. The principle upon which the Bill was drawn up was not founded upon any distinction between the rich and the poor. The Bill took cognizance of all the difficulties, and provided without resorting to extreme measures, for all cases, in which danger to public health was apprehended. The suggestion made by Dr. Khory for the modification of the second paragraph was a valuable one, and it could be usefully laid before Government. The third portion of the resolution should be omitted altogether. It would be also wise to drop the fourth para., because as the Municipal Commissioner had stated that unless they were prepared to send lepers to the jail, where there was a danger of healthy convicts being affected with the disease, they could not put the section of the Indian Penal Code to the test. Unless there was a proper asylum or a retreat constructed for such lepers, the law could not with advantage be put into force against them. It was no use incurring a large expenditure in order to derive a little or perhaps no benefit whatever.

The Municipal Commissioner said there was a special law for vagrants, and they were punished as such. If a man was suffering from an advanced stage of the disease, and if he was a vagrant, he was not one whit worse off than the man who was selling fruit in the Crawford Market. He had never used the words "rich and the poor." If a man wished to be treated in his own house, by all means let him be treated like rich lunatics, who were treated in their own houses.

Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee was all along of opinion that leprosy in its ulcerated form was contagious, and it was for that reason that the Government thought of passing a legislation which ought to be supported by all who were in favour of the preservation of the public health. If Dr. Bhalchundra and others who supported him accepted the first part of the resolution, they must necessarily accept the remainder of that resolution, inasmuch as the one was a necessary corollary to the other. He (Dr. Cowasjee) had not the slightest objection to accept Dr. Khory's modification of the second part of the resolution. If a legislation was at all to be made in the matter, it must be made applicable equally to the rich as well as the poor. (Hear, hear.) They could not make one law for the rich and another for the poor. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Kirkham's proposal with regard to the rich was a mild and temperate one without in the least interfering with the liberties of that class of the people. When the compulsory Vaccination Act, and the C. D. Act were passed, it was stated that they would infringe upon the liberties of the people, and it was subsequently found that both these legislations were productive of good results. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Kirkham, in replying on the debate said that on the first head of his resolution they were manifestly unanimous. With regard to the second head, the suggestion that the word "leper" and "leprosy" be properly defined, would come with greater force from a scientific society. But if it was the general desire that the suggestion should be adopted he had no objection to raise. With regard to the third head he would, he said, press it to a division. With regard to the fourth, he would allow it to be dropped as it had been practically dealt with by the Government resolution just read to them by the Commissioner.

The President put the five heads of the resolution separately. The first and the fifth heads were carried unanimously. The second head was carried with the modification suggested by Dr. Khory. The fourth head was allowed to be dropped, Mr. Kirkham agreeing to its omission. A division, however, took place, on the third head, which was rejected, 12 members having voted for and 26 against.

The Corporation then adjourned.

JEYPORE STUDENTS' DEBATING CLUB.

A meeting of the Students' Debating Club was held in the Maharaja's College premises, Jeypore, on Saturday, the 10th August, when Pandit Lakshminath Sastri, Professor of Sanskrit, was in the chair. Among those present were:—Thakur Baw Singh of Tordi, Kumar Ratan Singh of Malarna, Bhanwar Hem Singh of Kanuta, Kumar Gobind Singh of Saworda, Bhanwar Pratap Singh of Kama, Kumar Pratap Singh of Bhawta, Babu Amritalal De, B.A., B.L., Professor of History, Babu Meghnath Bhattacharjee, B.A., Professor of Mathematics and Physics, Barath Ramnath Singh, Head-Master, Rajput School, Babu Lal Bahadur, B.A., and several other gentlemen, pleaders of the different courts here, inspectors of schools, Jeypore; pandits, Moulvies, teachers, and senior students of the college and the members of the club, numbering upwards of 500. Thakur Narhar Singh, of Boraj, one of the chief Sirdars of the Jeypore State, delivered an interesting lecture on the evils of intoxication. He condemned the use of alcohol as the most abominable thing in the world, and remarked that there is no evil under the sun to which a drunkard is not liable. The use of ganja and charas was denounced in equal terms. Bhang and opium, he said, are very prevalent among the people here. Sometimes and often these somniferous poisons are applied to the new-born infant of a day, which pulls down the constitution of the future hero at his very birth. Tobacco, though not so much, is also a condemned thing, and should be carefully avoided. The lecturer most carefully pointed out the evils under the different heads, and urged on all present the necessity of taking peremptory measures for the prevention of these habits in most impressive terms. After a warm discussion among the gentlemen present, the following resolutions were passed:—1. That measures should be adopted for the prevention of all sorts of intoxicating drugs among themselves as well as their friends and relations. 2. That a temperance association be formed among the students of the college and of the Rajput school. 3. That a copy of the proceedings of this day's meeting be forwarded to Mr. W. S. Caine, M.P., Honorary Secretary, Anglo-Oriental Temperance Association, London."

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THE TANNA PARSEE SCANDAL.

The case in which two young Parsees named Dadabhoy Dinshaw Ramkdawalla and Shapurjee Ardesir Kalfati are charged with wrongfully confining or causing to be confined Burjorji Eduljee and his son, wife, and daughter, came on for hearing before Mr. Jehangir Manockjee Cursetjee at Thana yesterday. The accused were represented by Mr. Budroodin Tyebjee, Barrister-at-law, while the Hon. Mr. Pherozsha Mehta, Barrister-at-law, appeared for the complainants.

Koolsum, an ayah, was called, and in her examination by Mr. Budroodin stated that she knew the accused Shapoorjee and also the woman who was in the shigram. She did not know who Cooverbai was. About three months ago she was in the shigram with Cooverbai. She went to Mr. Sealy's office on that day to get him to send a notice to her son-in-law. At Mr. Sealy's she was asked by Dadabhoy to accompany Cooverbai to the police court. She accompanied her there in a shigram. She returned with Cooverbai in the shigram. Aghatti and a Parsee boy sat on the coach-box beside the driver. They proceeded towards the Marine Lines Station, and near the new market her brother and a great crowd of Parsees came up and stopped the carriage. Cooverbai was then forcibly taken out and placed in a victoria. Witness did not say a word as she did not know the parties. She then got out of the gharry and went home. The victoria drove towards the Marine Lines Station. She got into a tram-car and did not see the victoria.

Cross-examined by Mr. Mehta:—The gharry did go towards the Marine Lines Station. I do not know who were in the victoria. I do not know what became of the Parsee boy or Shati. Four or five people dragged Cooverbai out of the carriage. Cooverbai did not utter a single word when being dragged out. The people who dragged her out also did not say a word. Cooverbai was crying. The notice I intended to send that day was not sent. I intended to send it after I returned from the police court.

Why did you not go back to Mr. Sealy's office to have it written?—Because I was terrified by the disturbance.

After the police court business was over did you say you would go back to Mr. Sealy's office?—Yes, but Dadabhoy told me at the court that I should accompany Cooverbai to the railway station, get her a ticket, and then come back.

Witness continuing said:—I went to Mr. Sealy's office about three years ago, and for the past five years I have been there several times. In Mr. Sealy's office Dadabhoy manages my business. I was not paid anything for accompanying Cooverbai to the station. I was never in Dadabhoy's service. Dadabhoy told me he would summon me on this case, but I said that I would come voluntarily. Dadabhoy came to me last Friday night and told me this. He was alone. He had never been to my house before. Dadabhoy when he came asked me for God's sake to give evidence in the case. The notice was sent by me about a month or a fortnight after the disturbance. It was written by a Purboo in Mr. Sealy's office. I have not got a copy of it. I could not recognize any of the people who dragged Cooverbai out of the gharry.

Re-examined by Mr. Budroodin, witness stated that when the gharry was stopped a great deal of talking in Gujerati was going on. Cooverbai did not get out of the gharry voluntarily.

Krishna Dajee was next called and stated that he was a sepoy out of work. He used to go to Mr. Sealy's office to try and obtain employment. He was there on the 21st May and was asked by Dadabhoy to accompany Cooverbai to the police court. He corroborated, the last witness as to going and returning from court, and as to Cooverbai being forcibly dragged out of the carriage. Cooverbai then told him (witness) that their people were taking her away to do her harm, and that he should go to Dadabhoy and tell him to do something for her protection, which he did.

Cross-examined by Mr. Mehta, witness stated that he went to Mr. Sealy's office daily to look for work, but had never got any up to that day (yesterday). He began doing this about ten days ago, before the 22nd of May. He heard Dadabhoy say that the disturbance took place on the 22nd May, so he said so. He said this to the parties who came there for cases. When Cooverbai called out the Parsees bodily lifted her out of the carriage by four or five people. She was not tied nor was she gagged; but she was being slapped on the face. Cooverbai cried out "Why are you beating me; I will not come," and so on. The ayah was also struck and knocked about. She did not cry out or say anything. The gharrywalla or Parsee boy did or said nothing. He did not see anyone pay for the shigram. The driver did not ask him for the fare. He did not know in which direction the victoria drove. He had never served anyone before serving Mr. Sealy. He had been in Bandora for a month, living with a cousin of his, who was a malee in a house where Cooverbai was. No one was living with Cooverbai. In the next house a Parsee was living. He would swear that Dadabhoy did not send him there. During the month of July no one came to the bungalow. He never saw Cooverbai go out of the house. He left Bandora on the 29th of July. He had not seen Dadabhoy since the 22nd of May last. Dadabhoy paid for his ticket to Tanna, but no conversation took place between them.

Mr. Budroodeen Tyebjee addressing the Court said that having regard to the peculiar circumstances of the case, there was a danger of the court allowing extraneous circumstances to share its mind with the facts before it, which would perhaps enlist the sympathy of the court on the side of one or other of the parties.

The Magistrate remarked that he had not read the correspondence on the case in the vernacular papers.

Mr. Budroodeen continuing said that the pure and simple question to be decided was whether the accused were guilty of the three offences with which they were charged. The first charge was under section 211 charging them with giving false information to a police constable. The telegram was worded "Detain Cooverbai and two others. They have absconded by mail. I come by Callian local." Although the word absconded was used in the telegram, nothing was said about kidnapping or seduction, or anything like that. Before the Court came to the conclusion that this telegram charged the complainant with any of these charges, it would have to come to the conclusion that that telegram bore that construction and no other, and that that was the intention of the accused at the time. He would say that the facts as brought out in evidence proved quite the contrary. It was admitted that Cooverbai was on hostile terms with her parents. They had it that Cooverbai laid a charge of assault against her parents on the 9th of May. That case was arranged through the good offices of Mr. Davur, and on her leaving the court and proceeding a certain distance on the way to the Marine Lines Station she was set upon by her brother and several others forcibly and taken away. It was sought to be shown that the girl went into the victoria of her own accord, but on the face of it that was beyond belief. Even when the parties got to Thana, Cooverbai actually made a complaint against her parents and she did not have anything to do with her parents. In that complaint made against her parents all the facts set forth in the present story of the defence were set out. That showed that his client's story was not a made up thing. In fact all the points were corroborated by contemporaneous documents. This all proved that Cooverbai was on very bad terms with her parents. When, therefore, his client, who was the clerk of her legal adviser, heard that she was taken away by her parents, he, of course, knew that it was against her will. He therefore sent the telegram to have the parties detained, for the parents were guilty of a criminal offence in taking away Cooverbai against her will. He denied there was any detention of the parties. The police peon said that he only enquired if there was a person named Cooverbai in the train and she immediately stepped out. That was what a person in her position would do when she found help near. Mr. Gordon, the station master, helped them with his evidence, for he said he did not notice any persons being detained. If any one was detained there forcibly he would have been sure to have noticed it. None of the other witnesses for the prosecution could be relied on without having their statements corroborated by documents or otherwise. All the story of the defence was thus corroborated. If they looked at the two stories he would ask could it be possible that anyone would consider that the story for the defence was the true one. Mr. Budroodeen then dealt with the several sections affecting the case, and showed that in each instance it was only when false information was given in a case that they could be brought within the pale of the law. The information which they gave was correct information, as was proved by the evidence, and so they could not be charged with giving false evidence which led to the arrest of the parties. Then there was no definite charge against these persons in the telegram, then no individuals were designated, and so they could not be charged with an offence under either of the two sections 182 and 211.

The case was then postponed till Saturday next, the 17th instant.

TWILL LINING FOR SHIRTS.—A new material specially suitable for Shirts for District use and rough wear. It has the absorbent of property Flannel with the softness of Cotton. Samples on application to the ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore.

MEETINGS OF PUBLIC COMPANIES.

M. M. MOODY AND COMPANY.

Mr. Sorabjee Dhunjeeshaw Wadia yesterday presided at an extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the company, at their registered offices, No. 26, Apollo Street, convened for the purpose of dismissing the company's present agents, and appointing liquidators. After the reading of minutes of the last meeting, the chairman proposed the dismissal of the agents, and on its rejection by a majority of nine voters he explained how that in accordance with clause 4 of the Articles of Association they would have to be paid their commission if not dismissed as was intended for their mismanagement of the company's business. A letter from Mr. W. Reay, a shareholder, was also read, giving expression to his willingness in their dismissal for maladministration of the company's affairs. A final resolution was then passed voluntarily winding up the company, and appointing Mr. Sorabjee Bunsa, liquidator, on a remuneration of one per cent. or a lump lum of Rs. 1,500, for the undertaking.

THE FRENCH PRESS CO., LD.

The sixteenth annual ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held yesterday, at No. 4, Church Lane, Mr. Theo. Kleinknecht occupying the chair.

The following was the directors' report laid on the table:—The directors have the pleasure to lay before you the audited accounts of the company up to 30th June 1889, showing a satisfactory result of the business for the past year. The Berar crop has been a large one, and the exports from Khangaum, therefore, reached 69,366 bales (against 46,885 bales last season), of which 24,748 bales passed through the French Press Company, Limited. The accounts show a balance to credit of profit and loss of Rs. 22,806-14-7, of which the directors recommend a dividend of Rs. 50 per share, to be paid to the shareholders, free of income-tax, being ten per cent. on the paid-up capital of the company, and that the balance, namely, Rs. 7,806-14-7 be carried to credit of the reserve fund.

Mr. W. Thacker proposed and Mr. Goculdas Dowlutram seconded that the report of the directors be adopted, and the audited accounts be passed as correct.

That a dividend, at the rate of 10 per cent. or Rs. 50 per share, be declared payable out of the profits, and that the balance Rs. 7,806-14-7 be carried to the credit of the reserve fund, was proposed by Mr. L. Penny, and seconded by Mr. Hormusji Wookerji.

Proposed by Mr. J. C. Fernandes and seconded by Mr. Bezanji Pallonji that the appointments of Messrs. T. Kleinknecht, Goculbhoy Dowlutram, and D. Morris be confirmed as directors.

Proposed by Mr. Hormusji, and seconded by Mr. Penny, that Mr. Campbell be elected an auditor for the ensuing year, and that his remuneration be fixed at Rs. 100 per annum.

A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

HIGH COURT.—Appellate Side.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Scott and Mr. Justice Jardine.)

CATTLE GRAZING ON RAILWAY LINES.

IMPERATRIX vs. GURUBUSAPPA BIN BUDUPPA.

This was a reference to the High Court by Mr. Crawley-Boevey, District Magistrate, Dharwar, of a conviction and sentence passed on the accused by Rao Saheb Krishnajee Balal, First-class Magistrate, Ranibenur, who had ordered the fine of Rs. 5 to be paid by the accused for his willingly allowing five head of cattle to graze on and near a railway bridge there. In the reference the District Magistrate stated that the records of the case showed that the Permanent Way Inspector had, on the 29th October 1888, made a serious report to the magistrate at Ranebenur, but no action whatever appeared to have been taken on that report by the Magistrate. The matter was next taken up by the Railway Police, and another report was submitted on the 1st December 1888. The First-class Magistrate instead of first verifying the complaint and proceeding according to law by means of a process, ordered the Chief Constable, by letter, to send the accused up before him, and this improper and irregular procedure had led to the serious delay that had taken place in the disposal of the case. Instead of the accused being summoned to answer the criminal charge the Magistrate had allowed him to absent himself for six months and to appear at his own convenience, when he pleaded "guilty." Continuing Mr. Crawley-Boevey said that in his opinion the sentence inflicted was wholly inadequate, and the reason assigned by the Magistrate was also insufficient. Clause 3 of section 42 of the railway Act IV,, of 1879 specially referred to unfenced railways and made it a criminal offence, "knowingly to permit" animals to be on such a railway as was admitted in the present case.

After examining the records and papers their lordships said:—While agreeing with the District Magistrate in his view of the very dangerous consequences which may result from cattle trespassing on an unfenced line of railway, the Court notices that there is reason to doubt whether the accused had actual knowledge, and at this distance of time refrains from interferring. It may be pointed out that for many dangerous acts of this nature, section 283 of the Indian Penal Code, and section 46 of the Act IV. of 1879 provide severer punishment even when the fault of the accused consists in negligence and rashness.

CLIVE DURANT AGAIN.

Yesterday their lordships disposed of another application from Clive Durant, *alias* Steven Howard, &c., to the High Court applying for a revision of an order passed by Lieut.-Col. Newmarch, Cantonment Magistrate, Secundrabad, on the 8th April last, dismissing the case of defamation against Mr. P. F. Gallagher. Their lordships, after an examination of the records and proceedings rejected the application.

INSOLVENCY COURT.—August 14.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley.)

EUGENE HENDRIQUE AND HILDA HENDRIQUES.

Mr. Starling appeared, on behalf of the insolvents to show cause against a rule granted by his lordship on the 20th February last, setting aside the discharge granted by the Court. The learned counsel, quoting from section 56 of the Insolvency Act, pointed out that the order of discharge could not be revoked, unless an opposing creditor could show that there had been an improper suppression of evidence, or that the insolvent had made any false statements on his schedule. The case was fixed originally for hearing on the 20th February last, but Chunilal, the brother of the deceased creditor, Chuganlal Dulsookram, coming to Bombay on the 19th, asked his lordship for leave to file the grounds of opposition to the discharge of the insolvents. Mentioning in his affidavit that the insolvents, who resided at Ahmedabad, where he also lived, were not British born subjects, and, therefore, not within the jurisdiction of this High Court. Also that the schedule was false and fictious. A rule nisi was then granted by his lordship on this affidavit, and made returnable on the 27th March. Chuganlal died on the 6th March and allowing thirteen days for the usual ceremonial to be got through. Chunilal had ample time to come down to Bombay for the appointed hearing; but he did not do this till the 3rd April, alleging as his reasons for delay, that his mother had been very ill. This the learned counsel said he could disprove. If Chunilal had only then come in time, all these questions could have been argued as to the insolvents, right to the jurisdiction of this Court, British born subjects and the other assertions; and he submitted that the onus of proving an improper suppression of evidence, or false and fictitious statements in the insolvents schedule rested upon the opposing creditor.

His lordship remarked that he was quite willing to allow the insolvents the protection of the Court as British born subjects, but that it was strange that out of a schedule amounting to Rs. 4,500 only Rs. 30 could be found due in Bombay, the rest all being for debts incurred at Bulsar and Ahmedabad, and that as there was a semblance of a false assertion in the schedule with regard to the insolvents fixed residence he would make the rule absolute and fix it for hearing on the 9th October next.

RE WALTER LANG AND GEORGE MOIR.

Mr. Manker moved on behalf of the insolvents for leave to amend their schedule, which was granted.

RE AMERCHUND NUNDRAM.

Mr. Manker, who represented the insolvent, moved upon an affidavit for leave to file a fresh petition. The learned counsel stated that his client had already obtained the Court's permission to file a petition and schedule, but that since then he had accidentally discovered that the name he had adopted in the first instance was not really his father's, but his uncle's, with whom he had lived since his father's death. His father's name was Moolchund, and the insolvent, therefore, prayed for leave to file a fresh petition in the usual way in his rightful name of Amerchund Moolchund. The application was granted by his lordship.

RE RAMCHUNDER SOONDERJEE KIRTIKAR.

Mr. Manker applied, on behalf of the insolvent, for an interim order mentioning that on the last occasion that his client came before the Court his lordship had ordered his case to be held over for a year as he had repeatedly appeared as an insolvent. His lordship granted the application.

AHMEDNAGAR RACES.

FIRST DAY—TUESDAY.

1st Race—The Nagar Derby. A purse, value Rs. 199. For all A and C B Horses. Weight for age and class raised 21 lbs. Maidens of the day allowed 10 lbs. Winners of Rs. 99 added money, 4, 7 and 10 lbs. extra. Winners of a race, value Rs. 20, added money 5 lbs. extra in addition, twice or of a race value Rs. 400 added money 10 lbs. extra in addition. 5 furlongs

Sairy Gamp.....WO

2nd Race—The Stand Plate. A purse, value Rs 199, presented by J. Walker, Esq., C. S. For all horses W for A and C raised 2 stones. Maidens of the day allowed 10 lbs. Winners of added money Rs. 199. 5, 10, and 14 lbs extra. Winners added money Rs. 400. One 7 lbs, twice, or of a race total value Rs. 1,000, 14 lbs extra in addition. Distance 6 furlongs.

Crocus.....W O

3rd Race—All Horse Race.

Salembo.....W O

4th Race—The Lilliput Hurdles Rs. 250. All Ponies 13-2. C. Bs. 13-3 to carry 10 st 7 lbs. Winners of Rs. 50 added money 5, 10 and 14 lbs. extra. Winners of a race value Rs. 1,000 7 lbs. extra in addition R C and a distance.

Mr Woolmer's Enid, 11st 4lb, Mr Locke 1
Capt Kemmis' Banker, 10st 7lb, Capt Hanwell 2
Mr Heygate's Buttermilk, 9st 5lb, Capt Morris 3

Won by two lengths.

5th Race—The Grenadier's Cup. Value Rs. 199. For all local Maiden C-Bs. 14 Hhds, other classes 13-3 to carry 12st W for I. The winner claimable for Rs. 350 by any other owner running in this race. Selling surplus (if any) divided between 2nd and 3rd 3 furlongs.

Mr Woolmer's Unknown, 9st 6lb, Mr Locke..... 1
Do. Piffer, 10st 1lb, Mr Melton 2
Capt Lecky's, Alderman, 9st 12lb, Mr Rempton..... 3

Six ran, won by two lengths.

6th Race.—The Novice Stakes. Value Rs. 199. For all ponies 13-3 and under that have never won a race, handicap included, of total value of Rs. 400. 13-3 to carry 11-7. W for I, C-Bs allowed 7 lbs. Winners of Rs. 99 added money 5, 10, and 14 lb extra distance new straight, 3½ furlongs.

Capt Hanwell's Whitebird, 10st 12lb, Owner 1
Capt Kemmis' Mistake, 10st 11lb, D Greenhalgh ... 2
Mr Woolmer's Sunshine, 9st 12lb, Mr Locke 3

Six ran, won by a head.

7th Race—All Colonials. Distance 5 furlongs.

Capt Le Gallais' Pattern, 10st 8lb, Owner 1
Capt Rundle's Misere, 10st 5lb, Mr Locke 2
Mr Harper's Harkaway, 10st 8lb, Mr Chester..... 3

Four ran, won by half a length. Time—1m 7½ sec.

8th Race—Arab Free Handicap. Distance 5 furlongs.

Mr Randolph's and Mr Woolmer's Star of India, 9st 9lbs, Mr Locke 1
Capt Kemmis' Shahab, 11st 7lb, Capt Hanwell..... 2
Dr Hall's Rufus 9st 1lb, Mr Kempton 3

Four ran, won by a neck. Time—1m 10 secs.

9th Race—The Polo Scurry Rs. 199. For all bonafide Polo Ponies 13-3 and under that have been regularly played for two months before the date of the races. 13-3 to carry 11-7, Winners of Rs. 99 added money, 4, 7 and 10lb, extra C-Bs allowed 7lb, Certificates from Polo Club Secretaries to be sent in with starting declarations. Distance 3 furlongs.

Mr Woolmer's Ruby, 10st 6lb, Mr Locke 1
Capt Hanwell's, Ding, 11st 11st, Owner 2

Won easily by a clear length.

Several visitors have come up here for the week. The racing was very good, but the [illegible] was windy and rainy.—*Deccan Herald.*

YOUNG AND OLD AUSTRALASIA.

A correspondent writes from Wakefield, near Nelson, New Zealand:—

There is no lesson which the Colonial Office needs to learn more imperatively than the fact that there are colonists and colonists. I am persuaded, as the result of ten years' close study of New Zealand, that most of the friction which is constantly obtruding itself in the relations of the mother-country and her colonies is attributable to the ignorance of the Government officials as to the public feeling among the rank and file of colonial life. The men who have been regarded as the representatives of the colonies—retired squatters, wealthy merchants, colonial bishops, bank directors, and such like hangers on of London society—have not given a fair representation of the prevailing tone of thought, and hence the ofttimes provoking collisions—such as that between the Queensland Government and Lord Salisbury's over the Governorship. I am afraid also that the Australasian Press is occasionally misleading. In Melbourne, for instance, the leading journals but very inadequately represent the public spirit of Victoria. They are immensely wealthy corporations, and effect the role of sundry journals of a similar stamp nearer home; but it would be just as absurd to take their *ipse dixit* on Colonial public opinion as it would be to take the utterances of the London *Times* as the voice of the English public. They are, in fact, the organs of the plutocracy, the high priests of Mammon, and nothing more.

The visit of Mr. John Dilion and his friends has just brought out this fact very strikingly. If scurrility could have spoilt their success in the Victorian capital the leading journals would certainly have done it. Happily, their curses were as powerless as those of an old Billingsgate fishwife, and a magnificent ovation awaited the distinguished patriots, and over 1,000l. was contributed to the Parnell Defence Fund.

I am not aware that the even greater demonstration of Sydney was attributable to any similar influence on the part of the press, but as the leading journal of New South Wales is a paper with so high a character as the *Sydney Morning Herald*, I should infer not. Anyhow, more than 2,000l. was collected for the Irish delegates, and unbounded enthusiasm prevailed.

A striking illustration of the wide gulf which separates Old and Young Australasia in matters of opinion was afforded by a recent election at Nelson. Our Colonial "upper ten" had as their candidate an old resident, Mr. John Sharp, a retired brewer, the present Mayor of the City, and a man of considerable influence. His opponent, Mr. J. G. Harkness, was the son of a country farmer a young man of no influence, as far as wealth and position go, but of high character, and thoroughly Radical sentiments, a good representative of Young Australasia. The result of the election spread consternation through the ranks of upper-class society. The young New Zealander won the election by over a hundred votes. It will be well for Lord Knutsford to take the gauge of this growing—and fast growing—young colonial party for whether the English Government likes it or not, these are the colonists who have the determining of the future relations of the colonies with the mother-country. I remember a conversation I had some years ago with Mr. Harkness about the "Old Home," and his contemptuous utterance much impressed me. "The old home! What care we about the old home? This is our home. Our chief use of England is to avoid her Governmental blunders and her social disgrace." There in my opinion spoke Young Australasia, and if it be deemed unfinal I would remind the British public of the fact that all the dirty linen of the old home is hung out in full view of the colonies. Reuter keeps us fully posted up in Old World news. We know all about the vagaries of your rich and the unspeakable miseries of your poor. Ireland's sores are ever before our eyes, and before us has passed the memorable doings of the "Irish Commission." We have read Sir Charles Russel's speech, and have witnessed the pitiful writhings of England's Attorney-General under his hands. We are cognisant of your departmental shortcomings—the infinite waste, the lavish expenditure, the beggarly results. Every critique of a Churchill and a Beresford reaches our ears. We see also your ecclesiastical confusion—a Reformed Church lapsing into Romanism. Bishops, priests, and clergy openly violating the law and masquerading in the garments of Popery.

What wonder, then, if young Australasia should say: "Let us ke

SPORTING NOTES.

Mr. Legh was not present at Liverpool to see his useful horse Veracity win the Summer Cup. He was attending his daughter's wedding. Miss Mabel Maud Legh, the younger daughter, was married yesterday morning at St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, to the Hon. William Rowley, a brother of Lord Langford. Mr. Legh was, however, present at Newton-le-Willows Races, as this is a meeting he seldom misses.

The most surprised man of all at seeing Danbydale such a hot favourite for the Royal Hunt Cup was Lord Rodney, who, the *Man of the World* believes, was not present at Ascot, and he did not even know that the horse was intended to run. This will account for the removal of Danbydale after the race to Weever's, and the next time he was about to run Lord Rodney was aware of the fact. Captain Machell has absolute control over his own stable, and will not take any horses with whose management the owners interfere.

When Mr. McCalmont received his half-yearly training account from Sherwood, and found that, without any notice, the charge for training had been increased to three guineas per week each horse, he at once ordered his stud to be sent to Jewitt. Quite the proper thing to do!

During the first six months of the present year, 5,015 horses, valued at £331,548, have been exported from England, against 5,248, valued at £315,822, during the same months of last year. During the same period, 5,732 horses, valued at £135,399 were imported, compared with 5,479, valued at £105,885, last year.

The Duke of Richmond's party for the Goodwood week was to include the King of the Hellenes, the Prince and Princess of Wales, and the Princesses Victoria and Maud, the Duke of Cambridge, Prince and Princess Edward of Saxe-Weimar, the Duke and Duchess of Portland, Lord and Lady Cadogan, Lord and Lady Zetland, Prince Soltykoff, Lord Durham, Lord and Lady Howe, Lords Alington, Calthorpe, &c.

Such a lot of money went on Heloise for the Norfolk and Suffolk Handicap that Mr. Milner's mare started an even money chance. She owed her victory, however, in no small degree to the horsemanship of Tommy Loates, as after Boule d'Or had dashed off with the lead, Heloise seemed at first unable to go the pace. Boule d'Or being done with, Cabal looked like winning until Loates brought up Heloise with one run, and won in the last stride by a head. The Great Yarmouth Two-Year-Old Plate fell, as I suggested, to one of Lord Hastings' pair, to wit, Pink Pearl, who never allowed the odds betted on her to be in doubt.

Whistle Jacket, who cost "the Duchess" 3,600gs. as a yearling at the Doncaster sales of 1885, is earning hay and corn bills late in his career, and in the Yare Handicap he upset the even money betted on Teviot favourite on the strength of what many consider his fluky defeat at Sandown. Loates won on Whistle Jacket precisely as he did on Heloise, bringing him along with one run at the finish.

It was only in accordance with the historical traditions of Yarmouth that a horse named Peggotty should run in this race, the said Peggotty, by the way, being a daughter of Peter out of Maid of Perth by Scottish Chief.

Not much can be deduced from the results at Newton. During the hours of racing the weather was bright and sunny, and in that respect it had the advantage of Yarmouth. In the very first race the defeat of Goldseeker by Redsand at Manchester—a fluke I have always considered it—was shown up thoroughly in that light, as with 3lb. the best of the weights Redsand could make no sort or manner of show with Glory Smitten. Calyx having floored the odds betted in the All Aged Selling Plate. Prince of Tyre showed how really smart he is by carrying the top weight, 9st. 8lb., home successfully in the Golborne Park Stakes, as although he ran wide at the bend, and had to make up a lot of lost ground to catch Bayonne, he was fully equal to the task, and won by gameness and resolution. His victory, like that of Ronda in the Manor Cup was foretold in this column. In the last race of the day the moderate Jane Shore beat Frapotel, once considered to be nearly the best horse of his age in France, but now one of Mr. Whipp's little army of platers.

For the Grand Prix de Paris of 1891, Mr. White, the spirited Australian sportsman, has nominated two colts, Nepean and Wentworth, and a filly Mons. Meg, a daughter of Martini Henry and Malacca.

General Paine, of the New York Yacht Club, has, it is reported, cabled Lord Dunraven to the effect that no ship has been chosen to defend the America Cup. In this event it is scarcely probable the Valkyrie will be taken over the ocean.

One of the young lords who was among those before the magistrate *re* the Field Club proceedings has just returned from Paris, having dropped £10,000 over there at cards.

Prince Henry of Battenberg fancies he can win the Queen's Cup at Portsmouth next month with his yawl, the Shila, so he intends entering for the competition. English yacht-owners, look out!

That peculiar young owner, Mr. Abington, seems to do just what he is expected not to do by all enthusiastic sportsmen. When his horses have no earthly chance he starts them. When they are well in he sends them to the course, but does not run them!

Shirley, whose rider claimed the apprentice allowance, justified his favouritism by a ridiculously easy victory in the Harbour Plate, but in the Pier Plate the little fancied Belle et Bonne, who started a 10 to 1 chance, gave the fielders their revenge by bowling over, in easy fashion, two such well-backed ones as Sir Peter and Faith.

Lord Westmoreland, who manages Lord Hartington's horses, is the father of Lord Burghersh, whose engagement with the beautiful Miss Violet Lane-Fox has just been broken off, on the question of settlement, so it is said. Lord Westmoreland in his day was a plunger, and apparently when his eldest son succeeds to the title he will not be so well off as he and his ex-*fiancee* imagined.

A member of the Carlton Club writes as follows:—"The experiment of employing the services of four of the principal advertising tipsters for a month each has resulted in a considerable loss. It might naturally be imagined that one or two of those prophets would be wiser or luckier than the others. Such, however, was not the case. Each tipster lost three weeks out of four. Their ignorance and bombastic statements were singularly uniform."

We are officially notified by Messrs. Weatherby of the following scratchings:—All horses in the Duke of Beaufort's and Mr. A. Taylor's named, out of Liverpool engagements; Haslemere, out of Knowsley Dinner Stakes, Liverpool; William the Silent, out of Yarmouth engagements; Althea, out of Southport Two-Year-Old Stakes and Jolliffe Two-Year-Old Stakes, Liverpool; Revenue Officer out of Golbourne Stakes (Newton), West Riding Champagne Plate (Pontefract), Two-Year-Old Stakes (Redcar), and Convivial Produce Stakes (York).

To add to her misfortunes Yorkshire is likely to lose the prospective services of a valuable reserve wicket-keeper, J. E. Ellis, of Shiregreen, who cut a very creditable figure behind the timbers when Hunter was on the hospital list. Ellis has received a tempting offer to throw in his lot with Sussex, and has already left for Brighton, where he will play with the local clubs until he has duly qualified for the county eleven.

T. L. Murdoch, the Australian cricketer, has just come into a big fortune by the death of his father-in-law, Mr. J. B. Watson, the miner king. Mrs. Murdoch receives £600 per annum at present, and a further annuity of £1,000 is given to her children.

"Tell me, ye winged winds,
That round my pathway roam,
Do ye not know some town
Where people stay at home?
Some lone and pleasant dell,
Some village in the shade,
Where racing isn't talked of,
Where cricket isn't play'd?"
The low winds faintly murmur,
As though they felt it, too,
And mournfully they answer,
"Nixy, old man; do you?"

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it WILL POSITIVELY RESTORE IN EVERY CASE GREY OR WHITE HAIR to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Co., Limited, 33 Farringdon-Road, London, England.

SAD BUT TRUE.

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THE ATLAS MOUNTAINS (MOROCCO), NORTH AFRICA.—Mr. Harold Crichton-Browne, in a letter from the Atlas Mountains, says:—"The Kaid of Demnet treated us so well that we desired, on leaving, to make him some acknowledgment, and presented him with . . . a bottle of ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT,' with which he was much pleased."—*The World*, September 12, 1888.

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Last winter I had erysipelas very bad in the neck and head. I was treated by my medical man for four months, but he failed to remove the disease. I was so low that I thought I was to die. I wrote to F. Newbery & Sons for "How to Cure Skin Diseases," and after using only one bottle of the CUTICURA RESOLVENT, and dressing my skin with two boxes of CUTICURA, and washing with CUTICURA SOAP, I was well in a fortnight. Of course it was some time before I got strong, but I am now in robust health. There has not been a blotch on my skin since March, 1886.
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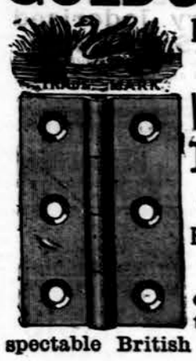

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Cadbury's Cocoa is Soluble in Boiling Milk and Water.
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Cadbury's Cocoa is delicious, nutritious, digestible, comforting, and a refined beverage suitable for all Seasons of the year.
In the whole process of manufacturing Cadbury's pure Cocoa the automatic machinery employed obviates the necessity for its being once touched by the human hand.

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As a remedy for Coughs in general, Asthma, Bronchial Affections, Hoarseness, Shortness of Breath, Tightness and Oppression of the Chest, Wheezing, &c., these Pills stand unrivalled. They are the best ever offered to the public, and will speedily remove that sense of oppression and difficulty of breathing which nightly deprive the patient of rest. Let any person give Beecham's Cough Pills a trial, and the most violent Cough will in a short time be removed.

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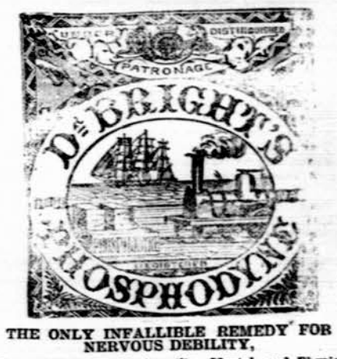

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